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Crawford



Avalanche

JUSTICE AND RIGHT

OSCAR P. SCHUMANN, Editor and Proprietor

VOLUME XLVII

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, JANUARY 1, 1925

NUMBER 1

Items Concerning Michigan

(By Ed A. Nowack)

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 1.—A new industry is destined for the state of Michigan. Planting and raising Christmas trees for commercial purposes is being tried out. With the sentiment for conservation of the forest growing, and the stern attitude of the state in prosecuting thefts of Christmas trees from state owned lands, ingenious men, sensing the great returns from a Christmas tree farm on a large scale, are launching the venture.

Swamp lands in Michigan will raise from 15,000 to 20,000 spruce and balsam per acre, which, after five years' growth from seedlings, are available for marketing. Thousands of acres of swamp and low lands in Michigan are available for the proposed industry. Under present conditions the grower and gatherer of Christmas trees receives from 10 to 50 cents per tree. The cost of harvesting the trees is virtually nothing. One slash of the axe and the tree is harvested. An acre of spruce and balsam, planted scientifically so it will produce around 15,000 trees, would bring big returns at the end of a five year period. If the crop was replanted as it was cut, and some of the trees allowed to attain a ten to 15 years' growth—then the trees will sell at from \$1.50 to \$2.00—the investment would be worth while.

Taking cash discounts on state purchases appears to be paying big. The first 10 months of 1924 totaled about four times the total for all of 1921. In that year the state saved \$70,000; in 1922 there was \$100,000 saved; 1923 saw \$177,900 saved; 10 months of 1924 witnessed \$241,200.56 roll in. That's what comes of attention to detail, administered by an old time newspaper man, Fred Perry, now secretary of the administration board.

A plain manila colored envelope was shoved into the new burglar proof safe in the capitol the other day. One could carry it in an inner pocket without a bit of inconvenience. Yet it held the great fortune of \$10,000,000—collateral put up by insurance companies operating in Michigan. The bonds were government securities.

The state will refuse to go to the expense of keeping highways open in the winter time for bus and truck operators' benefit, according to Sherman T. Handy, chairman of the Public Utilities commission. Bus men feel the state should spend this money as no deduction is made on their license fees. An effort of truck operators to compel the state to give them the right to carry heavy loads on gravel roads during the spring will be launched in the legislature.

Village of Parma, partly in Sandstone township, Jackson county, has withdrawn suit against the township for \$3,000 to spend its share in village street improvements. Settlement.

ment was effected. Next season the state ferries operating at Mackinaw City and St. Ignace, will land at their new docks. For the season of 1924 the ferries took in \$113,879.10. Reports from all sections indicate the ferries gave satisfaction. The last week of service for the ferries, when, as a matter of fact but the Mackinaw City operating, saw a total of \$486.50 taken in. One hundred thirty-eight cars of all types and 95 passengers were handled.

For the week ending Dec. 11, 1924, the following classes of roads showed on the state construction report: Assessment district, 35,700 miles, all classes; federal aid, 282,085, all classes; state trunk line, 516,315 miles, all classes; pavement only, 457,140 miles; grand total, 834,318 miles.

Marquette county is maintaining auto traffic in spite of snow drifts on a 60 mile route. Two tractors and plows are used and shifts of three men each per plow is employed.

The proposed Flint river cut-off drain, to benefit several counties may cost one million, Commissioner Dean of Shiawassee county thinks. The preliminary survey will cost \$10,000.

The state is being sued for \$2,727 by a contractor on Wider Woodward avenue, near Pontiac, because he was delayed in his work due to the state's failure to procure a right of way.

BEGINS DUTIES OF SHERIFF.

Jess Bobenmoyer begins his duty as sheriff of Crawford county January 1st, succeeding Peter F. Jorgenson, whose term of office expires at that time.

Mr. Bobenmoyer reports the appointment of Frank May as undersheriff. We are confident that with these two gentlemen at the head of the executive department of our county government, and with the backing of the public, that Crawford county is due for a clean, square administration. Mr. Bobenmoyer states that he was elected by the advocates of good government and he intends to give it to them if it is possible for him to do so.

Judging from a conversation had with the new sheriff we conclude that he intends to look at his duties with a broad vision and not with the idea of arresting every petty offender but rather with the view of gaining respect for the law and more careful observance.

Albert Lewis of Frederic has been selected as one of the deputies, and others will be appointed in due time. At present Mr. Bobenmoyer is looking for a suitable deputy for the South Side of the town.

If the people desire good service on the part of the officers, we believe they can get it by extending to them their faithful confidence and backing.

GRAYLING 31 TO BAY CITY 15

Local Quintette Take Fast Game from Visitors.

Saturday night the American Legion basketball team met and defeated the crack Community Service team of Bay City, 31 to 15 in the fastest and best played game seen on the local court so far this season.

The first half was fast and hard fought throughout. Grayling led at half time by only three points, the score being 13 to 10. The second half was even faster and the teamwork and passing of the locals was the best of the year.

Captain "Mike" Schweinsberg was the star of the visitors. It was his fast floor work that kept Bay City in the running all through the first half. Elliott, right forward, was high scorer for Bay City with five points.

Landsberg with five field goals led the Legion quintette in scoring. E. Smith playing guard scored four field goals and held his forward in check, allowing him only one goal. The Grayling team showed marked improvement over the previous game and are working hard to perfect their short pass game which won so many games for them in the past few seasons.

Summary:
Bay City 15. Grayling 31.
Elliott, R.F. Reynolds.
Jankowiak, L.F. Brown.
Grove, C. Milnes.
Schweinsberg, R.G. Smith.
McPhee.

Score 1st half, Bay City 10. Grayling 13.

Final score, Bay City 15; Grayling 31.

Field goals, Elliott 2, Skington 1, Jankowiak 1, Landsberg 5, Milnes 1, Johnson 2, Smith 4, McPhee 1. Free throws, Bay City 3 in 7, Grayling 1 in 3.

Substitutions, Smith for Elliott, Amburn for Grove, Chamberlin for Reynolds, Landsberg for Brown, Johnson for Milnes, Brown for Johnson, Milnes for McPhee, Reynolds for Chamberlin.

Referee, B. E. Smith.

Scorer, A. Ferris; timer, Dell Weir.

Our next game will be played here next Monday night with the Silver Grays, Bay City's professional team. This team is the only team in Michigan playing professional rules. They are coming here for their first away from home game and will be somewhat handicapped on account of our court having "out of bounds" on all sides, however they can easily adapt themselves to any kind of court and soon feel at home. Their line-up includes several stars, including, Duval, Hapinsall, Schwartz, Lentz and McDonald.

Our team is going good and is working hard to iron out some of their rough places. Each player gave a good account of himself in the last games and seemed eager to see the team win rather than to star alone.

OFFERS 2 PLANS FOR WATER WORKS

The Water Works problem is a matter of utmost importance and the main question is how best to handle it.

It would seem that in all fairness to everybody, concerned that two propositions should be submitted to the tax payers.

Let a committee appointed by the council meet with a representative of the Salling-Hanson Company and agree on a price, to be paid for the mains now on our streets, then receive figures on what the approximate cost will be to lay additional mains and correct the faults of the present ones, also agree on a proposition of operating the power plant for a period of three years, the village of Grayling, shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of the said village of Grayling, at a special election to be held on Monday, the 12th day of January, 1925, and a special election is hereby called to be held in the said village of Grayling after the taking of such vote. Notice is further given that such question will be stated on the ballots to be used at said election as follows:

Shall the Common Council of the village of Grayling be authorized to create a fund for the express purpose and direct purpose of constructing, laying out and completing a new water works system for the village of Grayling, in an amount not to exceed \$40,000.00 by taxation to be spread over a period of the next two years, on the taxable property of the village of Grayling.

The form of ballot to be used at such special election shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall the Common Council of the village of Grayling be authorized to create a fund for the express and direct purpose of constructing, laying out and completing a new water works system for the village of Grayling, in an amount not to exceed \$40,000.00 to be spread over a period of the next two years, on the taxable property in the Village of Grayling?

() YES.

() NO.

REGISTRATION NOTICE.

To the Qualified Electors of the Village of Grayling, Crawford County, State of Michigan.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with Act 126 of the Public Acts of 1917, the undersigned Village Clerk will, upon any day except Sunday, a legal holiday, or the day of any regular or special election, or official primary election, receive for registration the name of any legal voter in said village not already registered who may apply to me personally for such registration, except that I can receive no name for registration during the second Saturday before any general election or special election or official primary election and the day of such special election.

January 3rd, 1925, Last Day for Registration for Special Election Held in the Village of Grayling January 12th, 1925.

All electors not already registered and intending to vote at the said special Village Election, should make PERSONAL APPLICATION to me on or before the 3rd day of January, 1925.

Notice is further given that I will be at the Court House in the office of the County Clerk, in the Village of Grayling on Saturday, the 20th day of December, 1924, and on the 27th day of December, 1924, from eight o'clock in the forenoon until five o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days for the purpose of receiving such registrations aforesaid. Dated this 12th day of December, 1924. CHRIS JENSON, Village Clerk.

CHRISTMAS PROGRAM.

The following program was given by the children of the Frederic school at Frederic town hall last week.

Song, Our Christmas Wishes—Primary Room.

Address of Welcome—Frederic Richards.

Just Before Christmas—Billy Callahan and Charles Bender.

Why Christmas comes so late—Ja Thayer.

The Manger Babe—Mabel Dare.

The Song, The Star and the Story—girls.

Ring Out Wild Bells—Corrine Sheldon.

Christmas Candles—12 girls and 12 boys.

A Ride with Santa Claus—Clare Corsaut.

Pantomime, Tins Christmas.

Playing Santa Claus—Harry Odell.

A Visit From St. Nicholas—Dolly Nelson, Doris Corsaut, Lena Badler, Lura Ensign.

Christmas Dreams—Leland Charon.

Song, Silent Night, H. V. Night—Ethel Wixson and Beatrice Richards, accompanied by Corrine Sheldon.

Looking on the Bright Side—Four Boys.

Christmas Wishes—8 small children.

A Christmas Message—8 children. Closing—Laura Kohn.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL VILLAGE ELECTION

To the Electors of the village of Grayling:

Notice is herewith given that at a regular meeting of the Common Council of the Village of Grayling, held on the eighth day of December, 1924, as adjourned from the first day of December, 1924, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, that the question of the Authorization to the Village Council of the Village of Grayling to create a fund for the express purpose of construction, laying out and completing a new water works system for the village of Grayling, shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of the said village of Grayling, at a special election to be held on Monday, the 12th day of January, 1925, and a special election is hereby called to be held in the said village of Grayling after the taking of such vote. Notice is further given that such question will be stated on the ballots to be used at said election as follows:

Shall the Common Council of the village of Grayling be authorized to create a fund for the express purpose and direct purpose of constructing, laying out and completing a new water works system for the village of Grayling, in an amount not to exceed \$40,000.00 by taxation to be spread over a period of the next two years, on the taxable property of the village of Grayling.

The form of ballot to be used at such special election shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall the Common Council of the village of Grayling be authorized to create a fund for the express and direct purpose of constructing, laying out and completing a new water works system for the village of Grayling, in an amount not to exceed \$40,000.00 to be spread over a period of the next two years, on the taxable property in the Village of Grayling?

() YES.

() NO.

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Principal Events In Grayling 15 Years Ago

INTERESTING ITEMS OF NEWS GATHERED FROM THE FILES OF THE AVALANCHE OF 15 YEARS AGO.

For clean coal go to Bates.

Mrs. Oscar Hanson is home from a visit in Chatham Ont., and Detroit.

Misses Margrethe Hanson and Alta Reagan have returned from an extended visit in Detroit.

Mrs. C. E. Bingham and daughters Helen and Virginia have returned from a visit at Saginaw.

Buy your coal of George Langevin. You will get the best and at the right price, delivered.

Mrs. George Smith and daughter Florence spent the holidays in Bay City.

FOUND—The grandest assortment of Cutters ever brought into the county, at Wm. McCullough's. Prices and quality right.

On Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Olaf Michelson entertained about thirty ladies at "500". Mrs. L. T. Wright winning the prize. Dainty refreshments were served.

Leave your orders for coal at S. H. Co., and save money.

Mercury registered at 20 below zero Monday night.

Arthur Fournier returned to his studies at the University Monday afternoon.

Miss Nora Peterson returned to her school duties at Johannesburg Wednesday morning.

The Ladies Aid will be held at the home of Mrs. Fred Nairn Friday afternoon, Jan. 7.

L. Herrick and family went to Vanderbilt to spend New Year's with relatives and friends.

Will McCullough has been very sick with pneumonia for the past ten days, but is now convalescent.

Hon. W. T. Yeo of West Branch was in town Tuesday on legal business. He is always welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. John Everett and daughter Gladys spent New Year's with friends and relatives at Lewis-ton.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Chamberlin have been entertaining his sisters Mrs. L. C. Dingle of Houghton, and Mrs. J. C. Tremper of Bay City during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hartman spent Christmas with their daughters in Detroit, and with old friends in Brighton and vicinity where they resided before coming to this county.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Engler and baby of Madison Wisconsin, who have been visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fischer for the past few weeks returned to their home Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mills entertained the Young Married Peoples Card Club Tuesday evening. Prizes were won by Mrs. A. Smith, Bertha Woodburn, Otto Roesser and Alfred Olson.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Phelps Jr., entertained a few friends at cards last Wednesday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Engler. Prizes were won by Miss Lillie Fischer and Mr. Holger Schmidt.

Mrs. Olaf Michelson entertained the Good Fellowship Club at its regular meeting Tuesday evening. Mrs. P. C. Hill who has been a valued member of the club is about to move to Jackson, and to honor her the ladies gave a banquet, and Mrs. Fournier a very neat speech presented her with a souvenir from the club. Mrs. Hill has been very popular in church, literary and social circles and will be greatly missed.

The storm of the season reached here Tuesday night with almost a hurricane of wind and snow. Wednesday was a tedious day, not as cold as preceding, but a cutting wind made the pedestrians shiver.

During a terrific northwest blizzard of wind and snow last Monday afternoon, an alarm of fire startled the town, but all were glad to get back where it was warm, after learning that there was no danger, the alarm being rung in by some one through the city phone, who could not see that the flame was confined to the chimney, and that there was no danger, and no damage occurred. The scare came from L. Fournier's residence and we presume that they were as glad as the balance of the citizens.

Marion, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andy Larson is quite ill.

Victor Peterson returned Tuesday from Saginaw where he spent the past week.

Mr. Jack Melver of Detroit was the guest of Fred Michelson during the past week.

Miss Margaret Hanson has been entertaining Mr. George Clark and Miss Irene Best of Detroit.

Mrs. Axel Becker and children of Johannesburg have been visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. James Woodburn.

Mr. V. W. Lankey of Bay City takes the place of P. C. Hill as train master at this station, Mr. Hill moving to Jackson.

Did you get one of the large bargain bills? If not come and get one at the Grayling Mercantile Co's. Store and save money.

Railroad traffic was all out of joint and the telegraph and phone wires nearly out of commission yesterday on account of the storm.

There will be an Epworth League entertainment at the home of Mr. A. Bates on Friday evening from 7 to 10 o'clock. All members and prospective members are invited.

A sleigh load of jolly young people

drove over from Frederic New Year's night and surprised Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Taylor. They departed at a late hour having enjoyed the evening very much.

Cottage prayer meetings are being held in the parish of the Presbyterian church this week. To-night Thursday, the meeting will be held at Dr. Palmer's, and at Robert Roblin's tomorrow evening.

Mr. Albert Nelson and Miss Nellie Walker of Grayling were united in marriage on New Year's day at the home of Lowell B. Fox, three miles north of Grayling. Rev. J. Humphrey Fleming was the officiating clergyman. The young people will begin married life on a farm near this village.

A letter from Conrad Dan A. Squires, who has been in Centralia, Washington for the past five years. He is going to California to see if he can find a warmer climate, and will give us his new address, as soon as located.

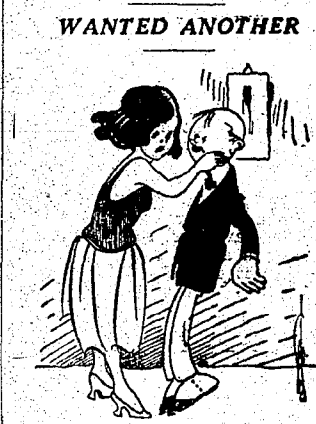
The Grayling Social Club gave their second annual Ball at the Opera House on New Year's Eve. About fifty couples were present, and the dancing began at nine o'clock, the grand march being led by Dr. and Mrs. Stanley N. Insley. The decorations were beautiful and befitting the holiday season, and at a neatly arranged booth the Misses Elsie Salling and Cornelia Mellstrup served punch to the merry dancers. Refreshments were served at midnight. Among the out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hartwick, Messrs McVey and Clark and Miss Best of Detroit, Misses Lithercut and Johnson of Gaylord and Mrs. C. C. Wescott of Salling.

MICHIGAN'S BEST CROP.

A column article in the Sunday, Dec. 21. Free Press, calling attention to Michigan's most lucrative crop—the trees that are being planted yearly in the National Forest, has attracted considerable notice throughout the state. R. G. Schreck, national agent for the National Forest, was quoted in the article. Incidentally he referred to the number of tourists who visit the forest yearly and emphasized the privileges and conveniences which are theirs.

WANTED ANOTHER

"There! I told you I'd slap your face if you kissed me."
"If I'll let 'y' slap th' other cheek, can I have another?"



"There! I told you I'd slap your face if you kissed me."
"If I'll let 'y' slap th' other cheek, can I have another?"

YOU CAN ENJOY HEALTH



The New Year will bring you greater joy and prosperity if you can regain your Health.

Chiropractic has brought Health to thousands during the last year and offers you in 1925 relief from your suffering. Investigate and be convinced.

Consultation is free.

R. E. Goslow, D.C.
Office Hours.
Daily except Sunday, 9:30 to 12 2 to 5, Tues., Thurs. and Sat., 7 to 8 p. m.

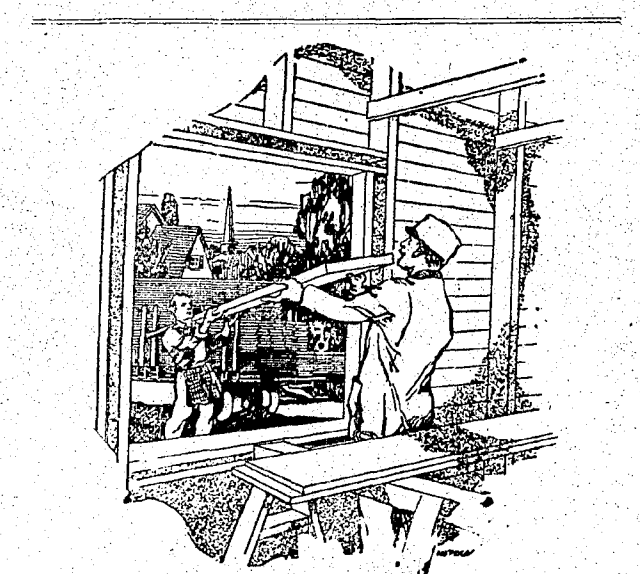
OVER AVALANCHE OFFICE
PHONE NO. 361.



Chiropractic Adjustments Will Remove the Cause of DISEASE

T. W. HANSON

Wholesale LUMBER RETAIL
PLANING MILL IN CONNECTION



Sash
Doors
Wall Boards
Mouldings
Lime
Cement
TILE
Sewer Pipe

Prompt attention given all orders. No order too small; none to large. Send in your estimates for quotations.

T. W. Hanson
Phone 622

R. GILLETT HEADS BOARD OF TRADE

DIRECTORS ELECT NEW OFFICERS TUESDAY NIGHT.

Directors of the Grayling Board of Trade selected for president of the Board for the fiscal year, Robert H. Gillett, secretary and manager of the Grayling Dowel and Tie Plug Co. T. P. Peterson, secretary of the Grayling Box Co. was elected vice president, and B. E. Smith re-elected secretary and treasurer.

For the past year Mr. Gillett was vice president and has been an active worker on the Board and his selection to the new honors as president seems to meet with the hearty accord of the members.

T. P. Peterson was at one time president of Grayling Board of Trade and is deeply interested in its operations. B. E. Smith, who is superintendent of Grayling Dowel and Tie Plug Co. has been secretary-treasurer of the Board for the past two years and is a good one. The Board is lucky to have such a capable official.

M. A. Bates, the retiring president took the office a year ago with a heavy debt hanging over it and conditions not very inspiring. He did probably as well as anyone could do under the circumstances, but felt that he did not care to assume the duties another term.

COMPLETE REVIEW OF YEAR 1924

WHAT ARE THE IMPORTANT EVENTS OF 1924?

On another page of this issue of the *Avalanche* you will find the complete story of the year just ended. High spots, in national and international affairs, achievements in industry and labor, disasters, and a complete necrology of the world-famous men and women—all this and more in the special feature we present today.

If you have a scrap-book you will want to clip out the entire article. Turn to it now, and remember it is but one of the features of your newspaper, the *Avalanche*.

READ THE AVALANCHE.

To the Ladies

By ERWIN GREER
(President Greer College of Automotive Engineering, Chicago)

It is to be confessed, at the beginning, that my discourse is not directed at all drivers—but at a comparatively small number of motorists with driving experience which should have taught them better, whose handling of their cars leaves, in my opinion, something to be desired. Ladies, don't let it distressing to see even a mere man sprawled out behind a steering wheel, but far more so in the case of a woman. The woman who holds herself well has a way of making a good impression wherever she may be, and this applies equally whether she is driving a car or sitting at a dinner table.

Don't take advantage of the fact that you are a woman, because,

WOMAN SO ILL WASHED DISHES SITTING DOWN

Mrs. Ashcroft's Remarkable
Recovery After Taking Lydia
E. Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound

Covington, Ky.—"I was so weak and nervous I could hardly do my housework as I could not stand because of the bearing-down pains in my back and abdomen. I sat down most of the time and did what I could do in that way—as washing dishes, etc. One day a book describing Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine was put in my mail-box. I saw how the Vegetable Compound had helped others so I gave it a trial. I had to take about a dozen bottles before I gained my strength but I certainly praise this medicine. Then I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood medicine for poor blood. I was cold all the time. I would be so cold I could hardly sit still and in the palms of my hands there would be drops of sweat. I also used the Sanative Wash and I recommend it also. You may publish this letter and I will gladly answer letters from women and advise my neighbors about these medicines.—Mrs. HARRY ASHCROFT, 632 Beech Avenue, Covington, Kentucky.

ASTHMA
DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY
for the prompt relief of Asthma
and Hay Fever. Ask your drug-
gist for it. 25 cents and on re-
ceipt for FREE 50¢ BOTTLE.
Write for FREE 50¢ BOTTLE.
Northrop & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.

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**Porter's
Pain King
A Liniment**
You feel it heal,
so powerful, penet-
rating and soothing is
this quick relief
liniment. Checks threat-
ening coughs and colds.
Read the directions
with every bottle now.
Use it today
The Ohio, B. B. Co.,
Cincinnati, Ohio

New Uses for Castor Oil
Railway chemical engineers have
produced a special lubricant from cas-
tor oil, which is now being used with
great success on the Chinese Eastern
railway. It is said to be efficient and
economical as a car lubricant. Castor
oil is coming into extensive use for
technical and medicinal purposes. In
China it is also used as a food.—Popu-
lar Science Monthly.

**Sure Relief
FOR INDIGESTION**
BELLANS
6 BELLANS
Hot water
Sure Relief
BELLANS
25¢ AND 75¢ PACKAGES EVERYWHERE

Romance Eliminated
"Do you think children are better
than they used to be?"
"I honestly do," answered Uncle
Bill Bottletop. "When I was a young-
ster there was always some boy in
the neighborhood who wanted to be a
smuggler or a pirate. But I don't be-
lieve there's a boy today with roman-
tic aspirations to be a run-runner or a
hijacker."—Washington Star.

One-Pole Tent and Raft
A one-pole tent that may be trans-
formed into a raft has been invented
by a Norwegian.

The first oil well in America is said
to have been discovered on a small
mountain farm in Wayne county, Ken-
tucky, in the year 1829.

**Hall's Catarrh
Medicine** will do what we
claim for it—
rid your system of Catarrh or Deafness
caused by Catarrh.

Sold by druggists for over 40 years
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio

**Try the New
Cuticura
Shaving Stick**
Freely Lathering
Medicinal and Emollient

**"77"
REMEDY
BEST FOR
COLDS-GRIP**

Michigan Happenings

Otis Loomis, 35 years old of Gladwin, has confessed to the slaying recently of Timothy Flory, well-known Hay Township farmer, according to announcement by Sheriff Myers. In his confession Loomis says he went to Flory's house from the dam where he was employed, entered the house and secured Flory's double-barreled shotgun, loaded it and then went outside and shot through the window as Flory sat in a chair. He then re-entered the house, he says, laid the gun by the body and returned to the dam through the fields.

The State Administrative board at Lansing has directed the Attorney-General and Public Utilities Commission to be represented in a hearing set for Feb. 4, before the Interstate Commerce Commission, when a proposal to increase freight rates between Central Freight Association territory in which Lower Michigan is located, and Eastern Trunk Line territory, embracing the Atlantic seaboard states, will be considered. The advance asked for by the carriers would boost rates in the first, second, third and fourth classifications.

Carliss Rudd, 22 years old, of Eben Junction, a village near Munising, voluntarily surrendered to the authorities after killing his six-month-old baby. He refused to say how he committed the deed or give a motive. Mrs. Rudd, who is 21 years old, told the officers that she did not know how the child was killed. She declared her husband brought the baby to her while she was sleeping, awakened her, and placed it in her arms. The baby died a few minutes later.

Mandamus action to prevent the city of Lansing from enforcing the ordinance designating routes over which busses may travel in the city has been started by the Michigan Highway Transportation association in Circuit Court at Lansing. The case would test the power of cities to control busses operating on streets in cases where routes have received the sanction of the State Public Utilities Commission.

Dr. A. E. Pohle, of Cleveland, who attained a national reputation while at Frankfurt, Germany, as an authority on X-Ray measurements, will come to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor as teacher of X-Ray therapy with the opening of the new University hospital, it has been announced here by Dr. Preston M. Hickey, head of internal medicine.

Sheriff Noble McKinley has returned to White Cloud from Detroit with Mrs. Alice Dudgeon, who recently was granted a retrial by the state supreme court. Mrs. Dudgeon was convicted in circuit court at White Cloud of the murder of her son-in-law, Ronnie Hodell. She has been serving a life sentence in the Detroit house of correction.

Plans for the merging of four Thumb District Public Utilities into the Michigan Electric Power Co. of Bad Axe, have been completed. The companies in the merger are the Central Power Co., Great Lakes Power Co., Consumers Heating Co., and the Lapeer Gas & Electric Co. John Clark, of Bad Axe, is president.

The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co. has purchased the coal dock at Escanaba owned by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. The new owners plan to remodel the dock and have it in operation by spring. This will permit them to supply their mines with coal. The dock has a capacity of 100,000 tons.

Douglas Fortine, Empire high school student, and basketball star, while hunting was buried and killed under an avalanche of snow, which slipped off Sleeping Bear Point, a giant sand dune, near Traverse City, which towers 200 feet above Lake Michigan. His body was recovered.

Fire, believed to be of incendiary origin, on the docks in the lumber yard of the J. W. Wells Lumber company at Menominee, caused a loss of lumber and docks of \$400,000. More than four million feet of maple block and birch lumber were destroyed and 600 feet of dock was added to the loss.

Articles of association have been filed with Secretary of State at Lansing, for the Baptist Children's Home, located at Thirteen Mile road, Royal Oak, Oakland county. It is to care for orphans and destitute and dependent children of Baptists others in Michigan.

The representative assembly of the Michigan State Teachers' association, holding its third annual meeting at Grand Rapids, elected Superintendent E. E. Fell, of Holland, as president, to succeed F. E. Ellsworth, of Kalamazoo.

Frank Beckwith, 40 years old, met almost instant death at Kalamazoo, when he was thrown 20 feet to the frozen ground when a board he was prying off the roof of his ice house gave way.

J. L. Transue, mayor of Flint, has created a city finance commission comprised of seven representative business men. The commission will have no vote in administrative affairs but will act in an advisory capacity to the mayor and common council.

Steve Mago, 18 years old, of Detroit, was killed while working under his automobile. He had jacked up the car and was doing some repair work when the jack slipped. His neck was broken.

A jury hearing the condemnation proceedings for the Detroit construction of the Dix-Waterloo highway, returned its verdict, recommending the payment of \$4,472,844.08 as damages to property owners after sitting 809 days. The proposed Dix-Waterloo highway is to begin on Dix Avenue at Twenty-second street, thence to High street, to Gratiot, to Waterloo and terminate at Connor's Creek. The purpose of the highway is to connect the east and west sections of the city by a through artery, relieve traffic congestion and avoid the down town section.

The Michigan State Nurses Association, with headquarters in Detroit, has filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. The organization aims to establish and maintain a code of ethics for nurses, create a fund for the care of nurses, and to establish professional reciprocity between nurses of Michigan and other states and countries.

Director John Baird, of the state conservation department, states that he will recommend to the incoming legislature an open season on quail, pheasant, prairie chicken and partridge—would have the one buck law remain the same and move the opening of the deer season ahead to November 20 and close it December 10.

More than 3,000 tons of sugar will be produced this season by the Mt. Clemens beet sugar industry. The local sugar plant has been in operation continuously since early in October and will continue until February. Nine thousand acres of beets were harvested this year by farmers under contract with the company.

Exhaust fumes from an automobile on which they were working, is believed responsible for the death of Harold Nuberville, 21, Fred Wagoner, 22, and William Brown, 20, all of Holly, whose bodies were found near the garage, located five miles northeast of Holly, on the Dixie highway, was broken open.

El Pratt, the watchman, was burned to death in a fire which destroyed the Vincent Steel Process company's plant, a coal and lumber yard. The Michigan Republic Gear company's factory and seven block-long oil sheds of the Motor City Oil company, at Detroit. The fire loss is estimated at \$500,000.

Andrew Basendorf, watchman at the Reich & Quist general store, at Utica, shot and killed a man identified as Walter H. Bronik of Detroit, when he discovered two men attempting to break into the store. The other man jumped into an automobile and escaped.

Petitions are being circulated by the Corunna Road Community Club and the Flint Federation of Labor asking that a special election be called to vote on the proposition of establishing a commission form of government in Flint.

Clifford S. Heller arrested at Detroit recently upon request of New Jersey authorities has been returned to Mt. Holly, the town from which he fled 14 years ago with \$18,500 from the national bank there, to face an embezzlement charge.

Action by the state will not be taken against the Columbia Sugar Co. of Bay City for polluting Squawamung Creek. The company has promised to take care of the wastes that are now defiling the stream.

Clarence Clinegar, of Detroit, has been sentenced to serve a life term at the State House of Correction in Marquette for killing Fred Theel, an Emmett Township farmer, last summer.

Luther J. McCurdy, 47 years old, a Lansing motorman, died at his home, after working in his garage with the doors closed and the motor running, from carbon monoxide poisoning.

Miss Georgia Dell, 55, who suffered compound fractures of both legs in a street car accident at Flint, died in Hurley hospital.

An increase of between \$75,000 and \$150,000 in the 1925-1926 appropriation for State parks will be asked from the 1925 Legislature.

Reports issued by grape juice companies of Southwestern Michigan show that the pooling price paid growers was \$47 a ton.

The Hart municipal hydro-electric dam, authorized by the voters at a recent election, is to be built as soon as possible.

Bert S. Knapp was elected Commodore of the Monroe Yacht club at the annual meeting of the directors.

Tabulation of complete returns show that Menominee went over the top by \$24,400 in its drive to raise \$400,000 within a week for a new department store, theater and office building. The total list of stockholders in the enterprise is 1,484, all citizens of Menominee.

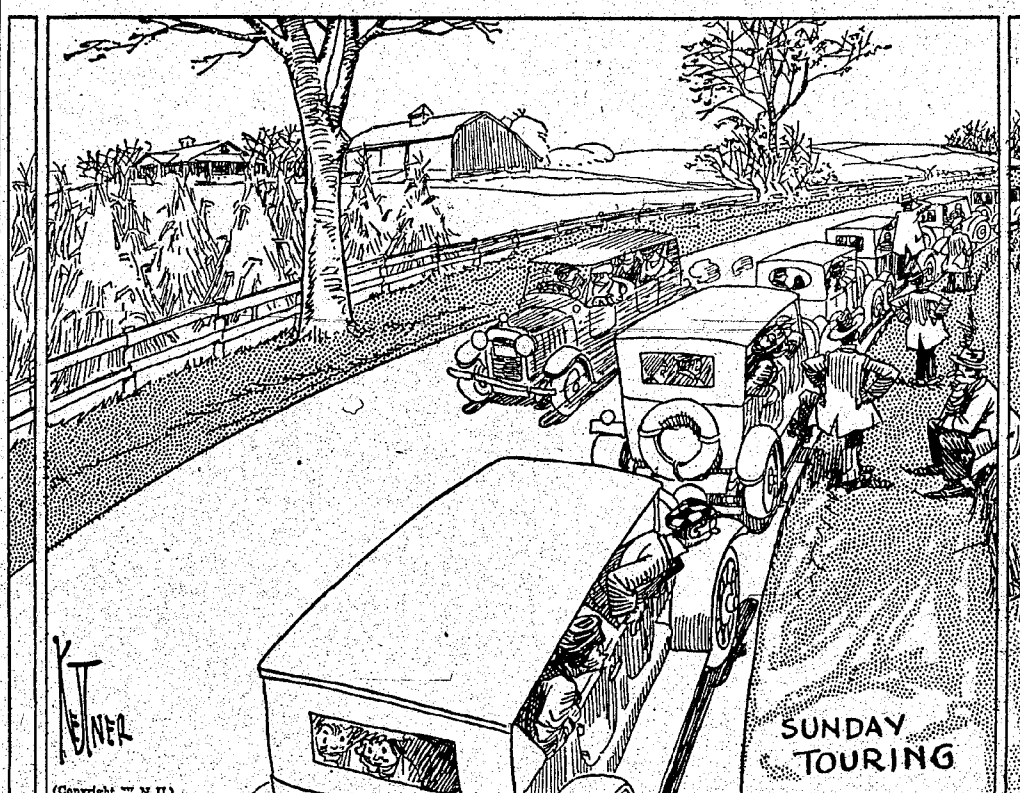
Ypsilanti, according to the best information available has the highest city tax rate of any city in the country, the rate for 1924 being \$47.50 on each \$1,000 of assessed valuation.

The City of Detroit has established a bus service to serve sections that have no transportation facilities. The fleet consists of 25 busses which will be augmented as soon as the council approves the purchase of double-deck busses.

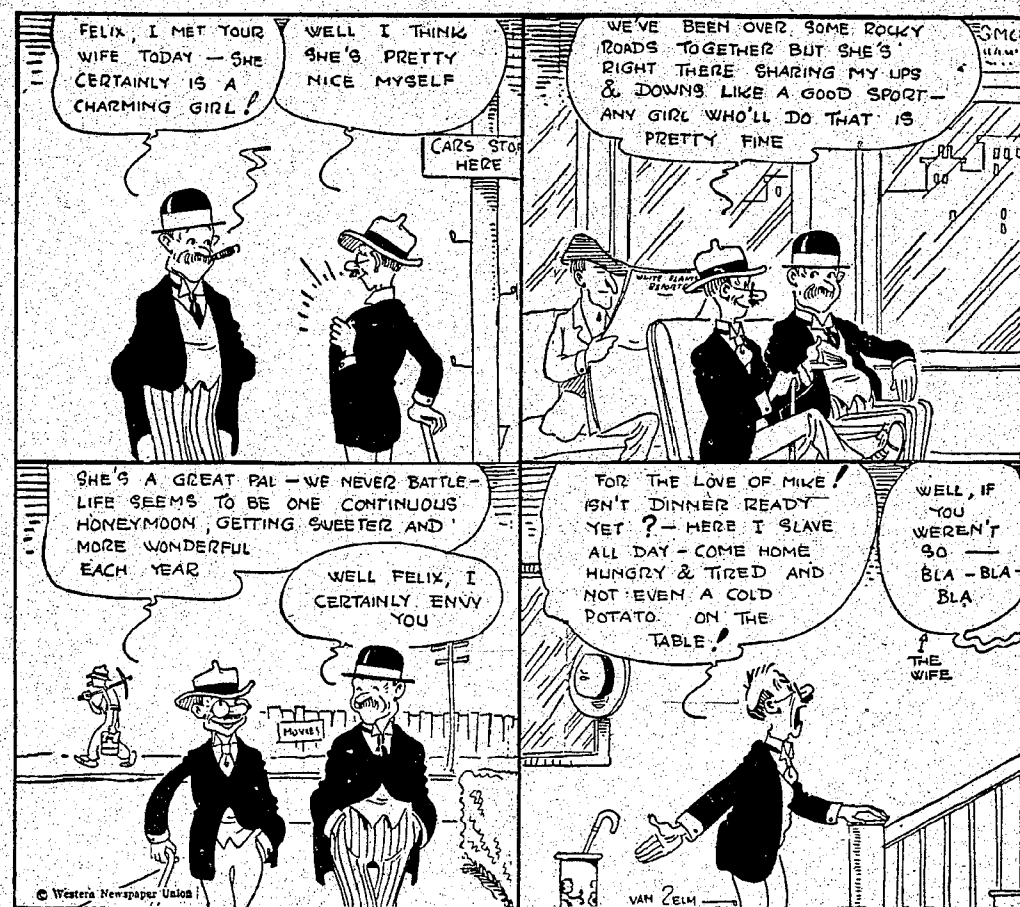
John Oswald, 50 years old, of Allouez, Mich., and John Johnson, 30 years old, of Lauriam, Mich., were killed by a fall of earth at the Sixteenth level of No. 4 shaft in the Wolveter copper mine at Houghton.

OUR COMIC SECTION

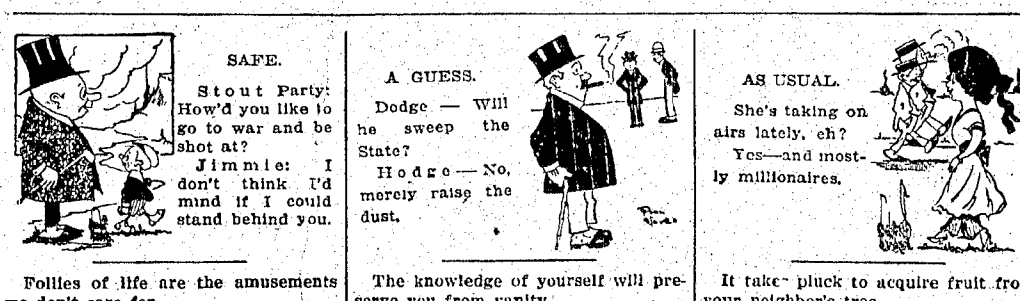
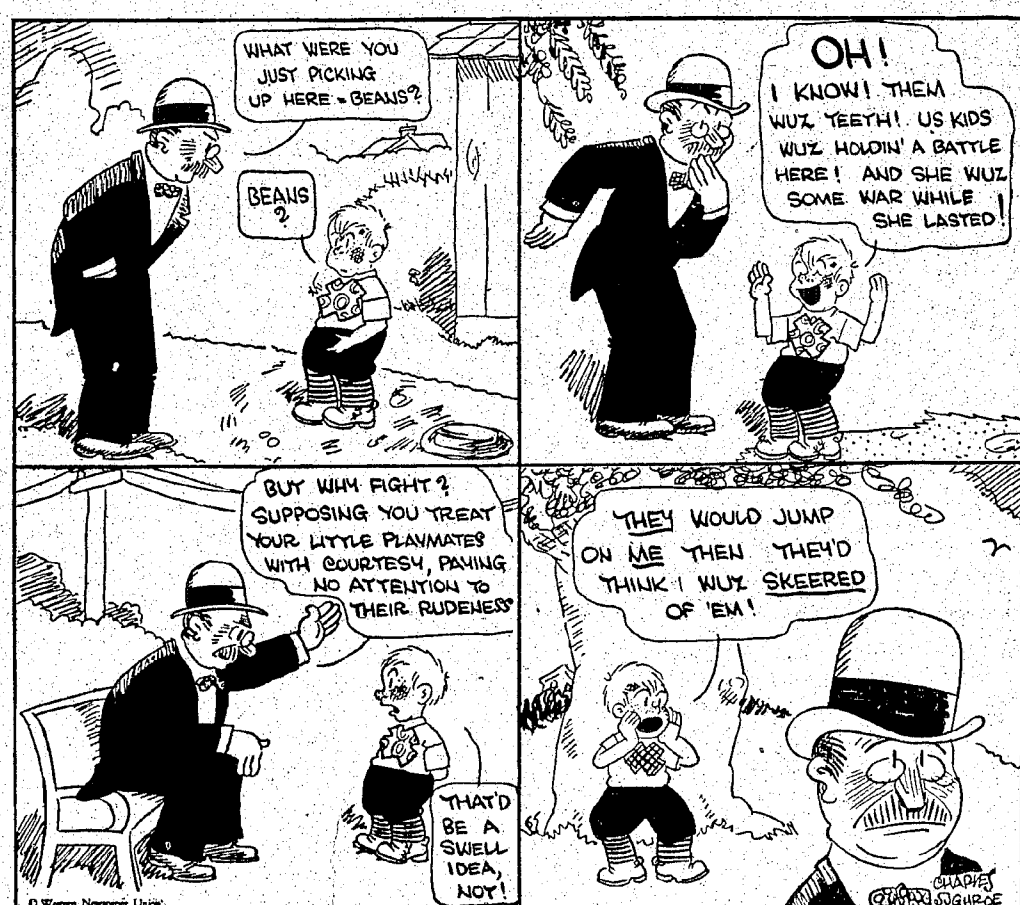
Along the Concrete



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JOSSELYN'S WIFE

By KATHLEEN NORRIS

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CHAPTER XI—Continued

"Do you realize the situation that we are facing, Ellen?" he asked, with deadly gravity. "Do you realize the danger of your insinuation that your telling the simple truth would be construed into testimony against Gibbs?"

She looked at him, breathing hard. "I see!" she said, in a whisper. "George, I'll put everything out of my mind—I promise you! I'll try to be sensible. But, George—they won't—they can't—"

He did not speak, but his look silenced her.

"You want Lizzie, don't you?" she said composedly, after a moment. "I'll send her out. And meanwhile, I'll be packing the baby's things, and send them away directly."

"Excellent!" he said. "Then we can get hold of Lizzie again if we need her."

"I'll telephone Aunt Elsie," Ellen added thoughtfully. She went into the nursery where Lizzie had been reading to Tommy and sent the girl out.

Lizzie was downstairs not more than fifteen minutes. Ellen looked fearfully at her face when she came up.

"It wasn't anything," Lizzie said, in a low tone, over her packing. "He just asked me a few questions, and how I knew there was a pistol in that drawer—and whether I had heard anything about Mr. Josselyn and his father fighting—he spoke kind enough, and a young fellow, there wrote it down. I said I hadn't been downstairs until after they had their trouble."

"Listen," said Tommy, rushing in from the other room, and insinuating his person into his mother's lap. "Will you tell Aunt Elsie that I can go down on the ice?"

"You be a good boy for Lizzie, dearest," Ellen said, kissing him. "And you'll keep him absolutely by himself, Lizzie?" she asked. "I don't want him to hear any talk of this." Ellen sighed in sick foreboding. There would be talk enough! She had his luncheon and Lizzie's brought upstairs, and saw them off at one o'clock. Gibbs came up for a moment, looking white, and Tommy gave his parents frantic hugs for good-by. Ellen breathed easier when the little boy was out of the atmosphere of death and mystery.

CHAPTER XII

"Just tell me simply and fully all about yesterday," said the district attorney pleasantly. Ellen, facing him across the big table in the library, smiled nervously in answer to his encouraging smile. The library seemed full of men; some writing, some watching her. Doctor Cutter was there, and George Lathrop. The air was thick with the odor of strong cigars, and also the smell of trays of coffee and sandwiches that had been taken away a short time before.

She began shakily, gaining confidence as she went on. They were all kind to her; they even infused a sort of brightness into the air. Occasionally she was interrupted, but the questions were unexpectedly few and brief.

"Just a minute there, Mrs. Josselyn. About that revolver. You came into the study and found the girl looking at it?"

"She had it in her hand."

"Oh, no, lying idly on the table. She was frightened when I came in. I threw it in the drawer, and shut the drawer."

"She didn't go back to that room again?"

"I am sure she did not. She has told you it was a quarrel with her fiancé—with my brother, in fact, that made her desperate. I sent for my brother, and they were reconciled."

"She couldn't have gone downstairs after dinner?"

"I know she did not. We were talking until late—until ten o'clock, and when she went back to the nursery she left the door open. She spoke to me again while she was brushing her hair. And at eleven I went to look at my son and I saw her asleep."

"You had not suspected her attachment to your brother?"

"No, sir. She had been my aunt's—helper, and it began then."

Ellen went on with her recital. When she finished there was a tense stillness in the room.

George rose and filled a glass with water and brought it to her. There was a general stir among the room's occupants; a sibilant murmur was audible.

"Now, Mrs. Josselyn, there are some questions I should like to ask you." Ryan laid down his notes and cleared his throat. "I want you to go back to the scene of the quarrel. At the time you saw and heard everything that was done and said. Did you know what the quarrel was about?"

"Not then, no, sir."

"Not then—I see. But later you did?"

"Later my father-in-law told me that it was because he had seen the item in the paper."

"The item, yes—we have that here. But you saw the two men fight?—yes. And now tell me, did you hear your husband say anything in that fight? Begin at the beginning—"

"They talked so low—and so fast—" Ellen said, beginning to tremble. "I couldn't hear it all. But I heard Mr. Josselyn call out: 'That's a deliberate falsehood!' and then my husband said that he could not say that to him—"

"Didn't he say, 'I'll kill you if you say that again!'" Ryan suggested.

"I don't think he said that. I couldn't say—"

"Exactly," Ryan said. "You were excited and frightened by this noise, and naturally you only got a vague impression of it." He glanced at a paper before him. "Go on, Mrs. Josselyn, you saw the blow struck?"

"Yes, sir. I saw Mr. Josselyn reach for the paper-cutter, and I screamed, I think."

"Why did he reach for it? What had his son said?"

"He said 'I'll stop you—!' Ellen began, and was silent.

"He was terribly excited and angry," Ryan said quietly, not looking at her, "and he shouted, 'I'll stop you! What else?'"

Ellen glanced at George.

"Why, they were speaking both together—and so fast—" she began.

"What did he say that made you call out, 'Oh, no, Gibbs!' or 'Oh, don't, Gibbs!'" Ryan asked.

"He said something about a lie," Ellen stammered, "he said he would—"

and that I would try to—that I would talk to him then."

"You would try to—will you tell us what you started to say?"

"Well—I would try to—to reconcile them, I suppose."

Ryan took off his glasses and polished them with a large silk handkerchief, looking at them the while.

"That is, you thought that he was still angry rather than sorry?" he asked.

"No—I can't say that I thought that," Ellen said, attempting to speak firmly.

The glasses went on again and Ryan looked at her.

"You had good news for him, you know," he reminded her kindly. "You had to tell him that his father was sorry for the trouble and willing to forgive and forget. Wouldn't it be natural to suppose that such news would be welcome to a man who was bitterly repentant for his anger?"

"I suppose so," Ellen faltered.

"But that didn't occur to you? You felt that he was still too enraged to be approached in that way?"

Ellen felt suffocated. The close room, the watching faces, the quiet, merciless voice that probed her very soul, the dark walls with their dignified lining of books, the windows against which snow was beginning to fall softly, all began to waver in black fog before her eyes—she felt a hideous sensation of nausea.

George sprang to her side, and she caught his arm.

"You're all right, dear!" he said, tenderly, his eyes close to hers. She looked dazedly into them, and spoke in a childish bewildered voice:

"Yes, I'm all right, George!"

"Would you like to rest a few minutes, Ellen?"

"Oh, no, thank you!" she said quickly. And turning back with great dignity to the district attorney, she answered: "I thought I would not distress my husband with any reference to the matter that night. I thought sleep would do us all good, and make us see things in a better light."

"That was quite natural," Ryan said mildly. The tension in the library relaxed. "That is all, Mrs. Josselyn."

Some of the men rose; there was a little stir and confusion in the room. Ellen went out with George. She turned to him in the hall.

"Was that all right?" she asked, giddy and uncertain. He nodded reassuringly. They went into the music room, where Gibbs sat, with Joe and Doctor Cutter. There was a tray there with some food on it, the coffee urn was steaming, and Ellen was glad to have a cup of coffee; it was two o'clock. She felt as if she could never get enough of the scolding, reviling drink, but she would not touch the solids, although Joe brought her cold chicken and salad on a plate, and coaxed her to eat.

George ate heartily, with great bites, walking about the while, and talking to them all. After a few minutes, however, he said he must go back to the library, and Gibbs went with him. Ellen had sat down close to her husband on the wideavenport, and put her cold little hand into his. He was pale, and looked tired, but there was a new look of peace in his eyes.

"Poor little old girl," he said to her. "I'll get you out of all this, and carry you off to the country somewhere—and make it all up to you!"

"Of course you understand that this is a sort of preliminary formality, Gibbs?" George asked him.

"And after this, does the coroner bring in his verdict?" Joe added.

"The coroner and the county detectives have been all over the study," George said. "The circumstance of the pistol being found seventeen feet away from the body, and some other details, are conclusive. Death came from a revolver shot that was fired by some person or persons unknown. Ryan is going at it thoroughly; that's his business. We've had all the maids in, they've all satisfied him of their absolute innocence. Every one of them has an alibi."

"Then, what's all this?" Ellen asked.

"This is merely one of the district attorney's duties of office. He is bound to find out what he can, while the whole matter is fresh," George put down his coffee cup and threw his crumpled napkin on the tray. "You understand that anything you say now may be used later, Gibbs?" he said, clearing his throat.

"Perfectly."

"They're pretty well satisfied then."

CHAPTER XIII

"Now we've been questioning the girls in the house, and your stepmother—and yes, wife," Ryan said, casually, arranging papers on the desk before him, and glancing now and then at Gibbs as he did so. "And I think if you will give us your version of this affair, Mr. Josselyn—"

"Certainly!" Gibbs said, sitting back in his chair, and folding his arms. As Ellen had felt the unspoken friendliness in the air, so Gibbs was instantly aware of an antagonism; as

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Time wore slowly on. Ellen and Joe talked for awhile in low tones; the snow lay against the windows of the little music room. Before three o'clock the first reporter appeared.

When Ellen went back to the music room Joe told her that Lillian had been fainting and that Doctor Cutter was with her.

"Did you know that she went off with that man Pepper for dinner last night, Ellen?" he asked.

"Last night?" Ellen echoed, amazed. "Yes, it seems that she wanted to see Pepper, or he wanted to see her—she just used the Pointdexter invitation as a blind. They went off somewhere for dinner, the 'Wayside Inn.' It was, and then he took her to Mrs. Pointdexter's house, about twelve."

"How did you know this, Joe?"

"It's Lillian's alibi: she told Ryan the whole thing. Cutter was telling me. It seems that they were there until the place was actually closing, talking. Ryan has sent for the fellow who runs the Inn. Joe shook his head, half-smiled. "Gosh, she's lucky!" he ejaculated. "She's got a dozen people to prove what she did; she wasn't even in the house herself—"

"Joe!" Ellen said in a whisper. "where was Gibbs last night?"

"Oh, don't worry, Ellen—he can clear that up, easy enough! These things always sound scary, and then they all smooth right out." Joe's tone brightened. "Well," he said, "Ryan dragged in Mrs. Pointdexter, who came over here with Lillian. She had hysterics. Ryan told her that they'd have to have her testimony at the trial!"

"There'll be a trial, Joe?"

"I suppose so."

"But won't they have some one suspected to try?"

"Yes, I suppose so."

Ellen began restlessly to pace the floor.

"Lillian and—that man—might have come here—in the night!" she said feverishly.

"They'll have to account for every second, old girl, you may be sure of that!"

"Or it might have been a burglar, Joe?"

"Well, they say not. They say that the study was lighted, which would warn any burglar. Then it was absolutely inaccessible by window; there was nothing of value there, and any man might have rifled the house without disturbing the study. But more than that, Mr. Josselyn was quietly seated in his chair, he had made no struggle, you know; he didn't even rise. Ryan made the point that he knew the man—or woman—who fired that pistol."

"He knew?" Ellen echoed, with white lips. She buried her face in her hands; her brother saw a violent shudder shake her whole body. Suddenly she looked up at the clock. "Four o'clock!" she said feverishly. "Why doesn't he come out?"

CHAPTER XIII

"Now we've been questioning the girls in the house, and your stepmother—and yes, wife," Ryan said, casually, arranging papers on the desk before him, and glancing now and then at Gibbs as he did so. "And I think if you will give us your version of this affair, Mr. Josselyn—"

"Certainly!" Gibbs said, sitting back in his chair, and folding his arms. As Ellen had felt the unspoken friendliness in the air, so Gibbs was instantly aware of an antagonism; as

the actual landing place of Columbus was being disputed for many years, owing to confusing statements in the Las Casas journal. "But American and British research has established the fact that San Salvador is entitled to the honor of being the first landing place, for examination of the topography of Watling and its neighboring isles established its identity through the testimony of no less than the discoverer, who described the island on which he landed."

The island was originally called Guanahani by the Arawak Indians, who inhabited it at the time of Columbus' discovery in 1492. The Arawaks are now extinct, except in certain parts of South America. They were not a fierce race, but pastoral people and fishermen at the time Columbus discovered them. The Caribs, who inhabited Jamaica, were cannibals, making continual war on their Arawak neighbors.

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Happy New Year!



Might the New Year bring happiness, Health and Prosperity to all the people of Grayling and Vicinity.

We thank our customers for the steady increase in business we have had ever since we opened. And it makes us happy to know that the Public has full confidence in our ability to serve them right.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE

Chris W. Olson
Bernt Johnson Kathryn Brown Sigurd Johnson

Let us all boost the town in which we live and we will all reap the benefit.

CRAWFORD AVALANCHE

O. P. SCHUMANN, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year \$2.00
Six Months \$1.00
Three Months .50
Outside of Crawford County and Roscommon per year \$2.50

Entered as second class matter at the Postoffice, Grayling, Mich., under the act of Congress of March 3, 1919.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1925.

LEAVE CHILD LABOR TO STATES.

President Coolidge refuses to support the child labor amendment to the federal constitution, which would give Congress jurisdiction over labor of all persons under 18 years of age.

The child labor amendment advocates will try to force every legislature in session this coming year to submit this question to a vote of the people.

Massachusetts and some other states have buried the amendment under enormous negative majorities, taking position that it is a question for every state to deal with.

Business organizations, some 40 organizations of manufacturers and about 80 state and national organizations of farmers and hundreds of chamber of commerce and bar associations are opposing this twentieth amendment.

The federal child labor amendment would create a new department at Washington with an army of officials traveling all over the United States and telling families of good American citizens how to bring up their children and issuing permits whether boys and girls up to the age of 18 shall be permitted to labor, and under what conditions.

DAWES SYSTEM WORKING.

History will probably record that the greatest piece of work ever performed by three men following a great world war was the working out of the reparations plan by Legal Advisor Owen D. Young of New York, Businessman Dawes, our new Vice-President and Banker Robinson of Los Angeles.

Their report on reparations due the various nations following four years of world war cataclysm, and then accepted and agreed to at the London Conference, is being lived up to by the various nations and carried into effect.

Germany, owing to the largest bill of reparations of any nation in the world has for three months past paid her regular installments to Great Britain, France and other countries according to schedule, a total of 227,000,000 gold marks, even paying for American Armies of occupation.

INFIRMARY INMATES PLEASED.

We wish to thank the Good Fellowship club, the Sunshine Sunday school class, the Ladies society and the Mr. Hansons, who so kindly remembered the inmates of the County infirmary with useful gifts, flowers, fruits and candy at Christmas time. Also the Woman's club who entertained them at a theatre party when the "Covered Wagon" was being shown.

The inmates were pleased very much by being remembered at this time.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Vallad.

Lost Golf Ball Found by Dying Rattlesnake

Augusta, Ga.—Local golfers have killed wild birds and pigeons with their mighty drives, and it is even said that innocent bystanders have been knocked silly by ill-guided balls, but it remained for Morton Jones, automobile dealer, to set a new record in this line. Playing golf with Judge J. C. C. Black, Hugh H. Saxon and Miltiege Luckhart, Mr. Jones sliced his ball on the twelfth tee and when the elusive pill was found behind a shallow declivity it was lying close beside a diamond-back rattlesnake which was in the throes of death. The snake measured three feet and had two rattles.

ROYALTY IS SPARED BY LONDON CROOKS

Convention Is Strictly Observed by Underworld.

New York.—Officials in America who are charged with the protection of visiting royalty—for instance, the prince of Wales—would be saved considerable worry if American thieves would accept a convention observed by their colleagues in the United Kingdom. British thieves, will not rob any member of the royal family. There are laws of the underworld that exist chiefly in the minds of outsiders, such as "honor among thieves," but the exemption of royalty seems to have a somewhat firmer basis. If the police records show anything at all, Robbing royalty isn't considered "clubby."

London's crookdom believes there's a divinity that hedges round a king, even if New York's thieves are strong for democracy in such professional matters.

It is said that in things of this sort the personal dignity of a royal individual is a thing. Yet even so popular a figure as the prince of Wales, who became King Edward, was robbed of a gold watch in 1911. It was at the Cherbury steeplechase. And he never got the watch back. That, however, is one of the few exceptions, which include also the theft of a dressing case from the duke of Edinburgh 50 years or so ago.

Little affairs of that kind are regarded as showing a want to tact. A king's messenger would be fair game, but not a king himself.

This attitude came to light in a practical form only a few months ago, after want of tact had been displayed by some one undetermined. The victim was Prince George. The king's youngest son, he was, and he disappeared in the night. The prince's disappearance. The loss became known to the public and in a day or two a reticent man visited a police official and left a little package. Everything was there.

Farm Hand Falls Heir to Estate of \$854,500



Robert J. Drake, (Geneva, N. Y., farm hand for whom Dallas (Texas) attorneys had been conducting a search throughout the country to turn over to him the \$854,000 estate left him by his uncle, Charles B. Drake of Dallas, Texas, a wealthy oil operator. Robert J. Drake has been working on a farm near Geneva, N. Y., for the past four years.

Breaks Sidewalk

Leavenworth, Kan.—Dale Dunkin, a youth weighing 320 pounds, plunged eight feet into the basement of a store when the stone flagging over which he was walking broke in the center. The slab of stone was eight feet long and three inches thick. Dunkin was injured severely.

Stings Horse to Death

Randolph, Kan.—A horse ridden to work and tied to a tree while its owner, Andy Homan, was at work, was stung to death by a swarm of bees. Homan tried to release the horse, but the bees stung him so severely that he was compelled to flee.

READ THE AVALANCHE

COURSES OFFERED IN PUBLIC HEALTH

Correspondence School Conducted by Institutions.

Washington.—Correspondence and reading courses in public health have been conducted by seven state departments of health and by six universities in this country in the last two years, according to the United States public health service, which for more than a year has been collecting data on the subject from the executive officers of state departments of health and from the universities with which Class A medical schools are affiliated.

Of the courses given by departments of health, five are for sanitarians—those conducted in Kansas, Illinois, Ohio, New Mexico and Pennsylvania. In addition, the Virginia state health department offers a correspondence course for teachers; in both Virginia and Minnesota a course is given in the hygiene of maternity and infancy for mothers, and a second course is offered in Pennsylvania, one for persons connected with industries, schools and with civic and religious organizations.

"In no case is tuition charged for the courses conducted by state departments of health," says a summary of the survey. "Micrographed or printed lessons are distributed in several instances, and in two cases, textbooks are used. Those taking the courses are required to answer questions by mail from time to time, in four or five instances in connection with each lesson. The number enrolled varies a great deal, so also does the length of course. Some courses for laymen.

"The correspondence courses offered by universities are in five instances conducted by the extension division of the university and in one case by the department of hygiene. One university conducts only one course, two conduct two courses, two, four courses, and one conducts seven courses. Most courses appeared to be offered primarily for those who are now or intend to be engaged in public health work, although a few courses apparently are for laymen.

"In all cases tuition is charged, textbooks are used and examinations given. Academic credit is granted for all courses, except in one university, where credit is given when the student is enrolled in the school of medicine. The length of courses varies from 20 to 40 lessons. While the courses offered by universities may have a more dignified status than those offered by state departments of health, the number of students enrolled is not large.

"The Ohio state department of health has prepared a course, with the assistance of the International Health board, for persons employed in public health work on a full-time or part-time basis, not including, however, nurses. The work requires one year, but no definite time is set for completing it. The Kansas state board of health, which also received assistance from the International Health board, established in January, 1923, a correspondence course for sanitarians (mostly part-time county health officers). Of the 103 who enrolled the course number completed the course.

The bureau of public health of New Mexico organized for city and county health officers a correspondence course in 1920, consisting of 40 lessons given at weekly intervals. The course was taken by 50 persons. The work has not been conducted in a systematic way since 1920. The Virginia state board of health operates two correspondence courses, one for teachers and one for mothers.

Free Courses for Mothers. The Minnesota state board of health, through its division of child hygiene, conducts a correspondence course in the hygiene of maternity and infancy.

The Pennsylvania department of health, through its division of public health education, has conducted two courses which it designated as correspondence courses.

"The University of Chicago maintains a large home study department. Seven courses are given in the department of hygiene and bacteriology. "The University of Wisconsin at present offers through its extension division approximately four courses—two for mothers and women generally, one for nurses and one for health officers. The University of Arkansas announces through its general extension divisions, courses in the following subjects: School hygiene, sewerage, water works, and illuminating engineering. The University of Kansas announces through its correspondence study bureau a non-credit course in home health and home nursing, which is taken by many women over the state. The University of Tennessee, through its department of hygiene, offered in January, 1923, a correspondence course in personal and community hygiene.

Valuable Jewels Sifted From Ashes of Ruins

York Harbor, Me.—Part of the \$75,000 worth of jewelry in the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Smith of Rochester, N. Y., which was destroyed by fire, has been recovered from the ruins by sifting. Among the articles recovered are a pearl necklace, valued at \$40,000, and a diamond brooch. Another brooch, a diamond bar pin and three emeralds still are missing. Since the fire the ruins about the Smith cottage have been roped off and guards maintained.

Woman and Her Secret.

A woman may be able to do her own housework, but she always has to get some other woman to help her keep a secret.

Let us renew your magazine subscriptions. Why bother to send the order direct. We can furnish or renew your subscription for any regularly published magazine or periodical. Avalanche, Phone 1112.

NEVER OUT OF A JOB



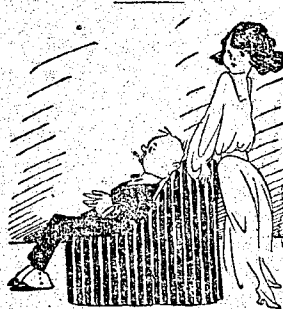
Willie—Dad, why are the peace-makers called blessed?
Dad—Why, son, because they're never likely to get out of a job.

A FEW SPILLS



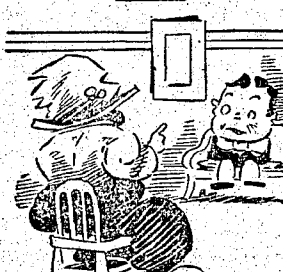
"So you have gone in for horse-back riding?"
"Yes! I've fallen for it several times."

WHEN SHE LISTENS



Hubby—You never listen to a word I say.
Wife—I do so. You talk in your sleep a lot, and I listen for every word.

MIGHT HAVE DONE THAT



Sunday School Teacher—Yes, Willie, as Lot's wife looked back at the burning city she turned to salt.
Willie—But, teacher, I thought she turned to rubber.

WHERE MONEY IS LOST



So Arthur selects the most expensive watering-places at which to pass the time?
"Yes—hangs 'round the bucketshops from morning to night."

"WELL" FULL OF WATER



"You say he conducts a watering place?"
"Yes."
"Thought he was a manipulator of stocks."
"Well!"

THE WAY IT GOES



"Insect pests are destroying vast quantities of cotton."
"Yes; it's feared the all-wool clothing industry will suffer severely."

Just Like a Man.

Seeing that he cannot discard most of his bad habits, man seeks to justify them.

Can't Depend on Uncle.

The youth who depends upon his thrift and industry, instead of upon some rich uncle who is likely to be vamped in his old age, is the boy who will get an early start toward success.

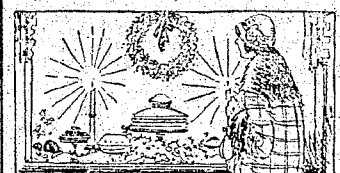
THOSE CHRISTMAS CAROLS

By MARION R. REAGAN

(© 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

BERYL SANDS stood outside the dingy little restaurant, looking in at the heavily steamed windows with the absent, vacant stare of one whose mind is preoccupied with melancholy thoughts. People walking along the sidewalks crunched the

fresh, dry snow under their heels. Most of them were talking and laughing with the light ease of those who feel at rights with the world. But their gay chatter only made Beryl more and more conscious of her loneliness. There was not a soul in this whole city she could call her friend, not one. And as for a lover—Beryl winced. Twenty-eight and never a lover! Think of spending all of one's life alone. "Old Maid Sands" it would be. Oh, how terrible life was; how unutterably hard on girls like her. Of course there had been Jack Bouton. He had always rather liked her; taken her home from church parties and so on in the old days when they lived in Allantown. He might have fallen in love with her if she had encouraged him. He was the only man who



had ever understood her at all. Wonder where he was now?

With slow, listless steps, Beryl entered the little restaurant. She chose the cleanest looking table in the room. A man was already seated there. She sat down opposite him and began to read the menu card.

"Beryl, by George, if it isn't!"

She looked up quickly and recognized with amazement the large, astonished blue eyes.

"Jack Bouton! Why, Jack, what on earth are you doing here?"

He laughed that half-amused, half-cynical laugh she knew so well.

"I'm down on luck, Beryl—broke. I came up here to Chicago three years ago to put across a deal but things didn't go so well, and I've been a little on the rough ever since."

Beryl was sympathetic. "I know, Jack, I think we're pretty much in the same boat. I haven't quite won fame and fortune here myself. They both laughed.

Jack looked at her a long time. She dropped her eyes under his steady gaze.

"You know, Beryl, I like that old look in your eyes. I don't like to think that you've been sad, of course; but the look—it's appealing. It's the same expression that came into your eyes when you used to play those Christmas carols at the church. Heavens, how you could play them!" His face lit up with the happy memory of it.

"Do you still play?"

"Occasionally. The piano at my boarding house is a cheap one and I hate it, but if you care to, we'll go down there after dinner, and I'll play you all those old Christmas songs. You have no other engagement?"

"None," he said promptly. "And if I did, I'd cancel it."

When Beryl had finished, she rose from the piano and faced him. He was looking at her intently, longingly.

"You are very fond of music, aren't you, Jack?"

"Yes, when you play it I am." He came very close to her and took her hands. "Beryl, I was just thinking what harmony you could make out of my discordant life, if you would. Could you—could you ever?" He broke off. His voice thick with surging emotion.

"Yes, Jack, I could," and as he held her tightly in his arms, Beryl was exultantly happy, and felt for the first time in her life, secure.

Christmas in British Isles

Christmas was introduced in what are now the British Isles under the Saxon rulers, and was continued, in the winter solstice when the people had little to do, by the Anglo-Saxon kings and the succeeding monarchs of Norman blood. The celebrations beginning with court festivities and graduating down to the poorest families were frequently uproarious. In the reign of Elizabeth the Puritans attacked the Yuletide festivities, but the celebrations continued to flourish until the rule of Queen Mary. The Puritans, aided by the conditions growing out of civil war, finally succeeded by 1647 in abolishing the holiday.—George Newell Moran.

Toys for Small Children

A little tot from one to two enjoys little games that can be played with the fingers and simple toys such as dolls, animals and balls made of rubber, wood, knitted or rag materials and plain blocks.

Yes, but Why Tell Us About It? A coin-stamping machine used by the government turns out 250 10-cent pieces a minute.

Bronchitis

Leaves a bad cough. So does "flu" and grippe. But these lingering coughs yield easily to the healing and curative power of CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY. Every user is a friend.

Radios \$23.00

and \$14.00 per month until fully paid. Will time from coast to coast, with loud speaker. Come in and ask for particulars.

Frank X. Tetu

Phone 883

Got Mild Intoxicant From "Peyote" Plant

"Peyote" (pronounced "pay-yo-tay," with accent on second syllable) is the Mexican form of the Aztec "peyotl," meaning a caterpillar. The Aztecs applied "peyotl" to a species of cactus-like plants in southern Mexico because of the downy growth on the roots. A mild intoxicant was made by the Indians from this plant. Later "peyote" came to be applied to a small spineless cactus which grows in northern Mexico and the southwestern part of the United States. This cactus is found in abundance along the Rio Grande.

The small tops which barely protrude above the ground are often called "mescal buttons," "mescal" being another name for peyote. From the dried tops is made a medicine used as a remedy for various ailments. But the chief use of peyote is in certain religious ceremonies. It exhilarates the mind, intensifies the imagination and produces a pleasant dreaminess, without, however, any disagreeable effects later. At least this is what the authorities report.

The peyote is taken at intervals during the ceremonies, which last throughout the night. Originally all the red-men in that region chewed mescal. In recent years the peyote religion has spread among the Indians in Oklahoma and farther north. Some tribes look upon the plant as of divine origin and treat it with veneration. There is no English name which we know of for peyote.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Mementoes of Ancient Carthage in England

The ruined temple at Virginia Water, Surrey, England, is always somewhat of a mystery to visitors to that beauty spot which was at one time a dreary swamp.

Standing in a romantic glen, its columns look as though they had been undisturbed for 2,000 years. The fact is that the temple has been in its present position about a century. Its original site was ancient Carthage. On several of the stones are inscriptions. One, in Greek, on an altar stone, tells how Publius Aurelius dedicated it to Jupiter and to the other gods worshipped in the temple. Others are written in Latin. One of these reads: "Marcus Julius erected this to his most beloved wife Domitia Rogata, who lived twenty-three years."

At one time a fine group of ancient Greek statuary stood near these columns from Carthage. When William IV opened these lovely grounds to the public, however, these statues were so shamefully mutilated by visitors that they were completely ruined, and the public were again excluded until the reign of Queen Victoria.

Go-as-You-Please Spelling

We sometimes fancy that strictly correct spelling has been turned into a fetish. Spelling is largely a knack after the first tentative steps have been taken up the slopes of our English Parnassus. The letters come by a sort of instinct. They dance merrily into the right order of themselves. If some good people never can spell with poetic accuracy, does it matter so very much? "Oh she knew well. They loved to read by rote and could not spell." To be an immaculate spellier is like being a copperplate calligraphist. But it remains one of the minor accomplishments at best. Some of the best letters have been itself. It is the matter that counts.—London Telegraph.

Ants Sensitive to Sound

If they have no ears, ants can perceive vibrations. Put ants on a table and tap the surface lightly with the finger. Every ant gives a quick start. So sensitive are they that the dropping of a tiny bird shot from a height of only six inches onto the surface of the table was seen to make every one of scores of ants give a convulsive perk.

Ants never sleep. They work from birth to death in a land of darkness and silence. Their strength is prodigious; and their powers of vitality are equally amazing, for in spite of their good appetites ants have been shown to be able to live and work for from 50 to 100 days without food.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine

Those who are in a "run down" condition will notice that Catarrh bothers them much more than when they are in good health. This fact proves that while Catarrh is a local disease, it is greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE consists of an Ointment which quickly relieves by local application, and the Internal Medicine, a tonic, which assists in improving the General Health. Sold by druggists for over 40 years. E. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

WANTS

Advertisements will be accepted under this heading at the rate of 5 cents per line. No adv. taken for less than 25 cts. There are about six words to the line. SEND MONEY WITH ORDER

DRESSMAKING—CHILDREN'S Clothing a Specialty, at Joseph Fournier's, Phone 62.

FOR SALE—CHILD'S BED, PHONE 281. Mrs. L. J. Kraus.

FOR SALE—USED PENINSULAR Kitchen range \$10.00; and nearly new Florence Heating stove, hot new last winter for \$60.00, offered for \$40.00. Phone Jesse Bohem-meyer.

FOR SALE—A 1 FOX HOUND, 3 years old, cross July and Walker, \$35.00. Female pup 8 months, same breed, good looker, \$15.00. Ouirang Airedale, 4 years old; will run anything and would fight a buzz saw \$15.00. All priced for quick sale. Owner leaving country. Write Ray Atney, Prudenville, Mich.

GIRL WANTED—FOR GENERAL housework. Steady position and good wages. Willing to pay extra for more capable help. Sidney Graham.

CDD JOBS—ANYONE NEEDING A man to do any kind of odd jobs or carpenter work, phone or inquire at Avalanche office. Arthur Wendt.

SALESMAN WANTED: PREFER man with auto acquainted in Crawford and adjoining counties. Opportunity for hard worker to establish business paying \$200.00 and upward per month. Stetson Oil Co., Station E, Cleveland, O.

LOST—MONDAY NIGHT, AN ADJUSTABLE back to a child's sled, between the Lorane Sparks home and downtown. If found kindly leave at Avalanche office. 12-18-2

LOST—SATURDAY A HEAVY truck weed chain, between Tony Nelson's barn back of the saw mill and downtown district. If found call Wm. Evans at Wa-Wa-Sum. 12-18-2

FOR SALE OR RENT—6-ROOM house on Spruce St., in good location, and in good condition. M. Mary Turner.

FOUND—QUANTITY OF MONEY recently. Owner must prove ownership, and pay costs of adv. Apply at Post Office.

WANTED—A MAN TO DO CHORES in the country for the winter for his board. Address Box 67—Grayling. 12-18-2

FOR SALE—2 PAIR SNOW SHOES, new; 2 black and tan hounds, 100 steel traps, 1 beagle hound. "Nate Smith, ad. Axe, Mich. care of R. Dukelow, Route 4.

FOR SALE—25 bushels potatoes, by the bushel or whole lot. Geo. Patton, South side.

FOR SALE—2 COWS, 2 CALVES, 5 pigs, 1 Brood Sow, must sell at once. Will sell to deliver. Apply at Avalanche office. 12-18-1

HOUSE FOR RENT—GOOD LOCATION. Inquire at residence of E. G. Clark, Cedar Street.

WANTED BARN FERTILIZER FOR Golf Course. See A. M. Lewis, if

HOUSE FOR RENT—INQUIRE AT Avalanche Office. Phone 1112.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE GIVEN For Furs, in trade or cash. Frank Dreese.

FOR SALE—MY HOUSE, LOT AND Garage, at a low price. Call at my store. Frank Dreese.

READ THE AVALANCHE.

A Good Thing - DON'T MISS IT

Send your name and address plainly written, together with 5 cents (and this slip) to Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa, and receive in return a trial package containing CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, "flu" and whooping coughs, and tickling throat; CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS for stomach troubles, indigestion, gas, and constipation; also CHAMBERLAIN'S SALVE, used in every family for burns, scalds, wounds, piles, and other affections; these valued family remedies for only 5 cents. Don't miss it.

Happy New Year



Locals

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1924.

Happy New Year.

Henry Trudo was in Gaylord Monday.

Kenneth McLeod of Detroit is visiting at his home here.

Miss Coletta Smith spent Christmas with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Smith in West Branch.

Miss Helen Cook of Detroit spent Christmas at the home of her sister Mrs. William Green.

Miss Anna Peterson who is employed in Gaylord spent Christmas at the Emil Niederer home.

There will be a regular meeting of Grayling chapter O. E. S. No. 83 on Wednesday evening Jan. 7th.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith spent Christmas with their daughter Lillian who is employed in Detroit.

Fr. Joseph Culligan is enjoying a visit from his brother Emmett Culligan of Grand Rapids over New Year's.

Miss Mollie Johnson of Bay City spent Christmas at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Menno Corwin spent Christmas with the former's parents Mr. and Mrs. Dan Flynn at Rose City.

We are making a special offer this week. All potted plants to go at 75c each.

Donald Herriek of Detroit spent Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Herriek.

Today the Avalanche starts on its 47th year.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Adams and daughters returned Saturday from Bay City where they had spent Christmas with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hanson and Miss Hester Hanson spent Christmas in Grayling guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hollowell.

Mrs. Minnie Dougherty was called to Augies Thursday owing to the illness of her son Charles who makes his home with his grandparents.

Misses Marguerite and Genevieve Montour have been spending the past few days in Bay City, visiting Miss Ruth Woods and other friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Warner and baby son of Detroit were guests of Mrs. Warner's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rasmus Jorgenson over Christmas.

Mercy Hospital Aid society will meet at the home of Mrs. Marius Hansen Thursday afternoon, January 8th. Mrs. Hansen will be assisted by Mrs. J. K. Hansen.

Wm. A. McNeal, a former citizen of Grayling and employed as head boiler maker in the round house shops, is now located in Detroit where he is foreman of the boiler works of the Pease Marquette railroad shops.

Mr. McNeal now has a force of 22 men working under him and, he says, that the first of the year he will have to add from six to ten more. In a letter to the Avalanche, he says: "Give all the boys best wishes for a happy new year." His new address is 3032 W. Fort street, Detroit.

Schram's Ramblers are playing for a dancing party in West Branch tonight.



To you-whose Business helps

make ours successful—

We express our warm appreciation

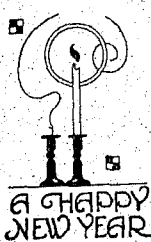
and cordially wish you

A Happy and Prosperous New Year

The Crawford Avalanche

Here and Everywhere

To Our Friends and Customers



With the approach of the New Year we wish to take this opportunity of thanking our many customers for the liberal patronage extended to us during the year just drawing to a close. It is indeed with feeling of deep gratitude, we realize that our success is due to the continued patronage of our many friends and customers.

H. PETERSEN
YOUR GROCER

Phone 25

Grayling, Mich.

Mrs. Guy Wheaton of Pontiac is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Doroh.

Seth Chappell is absent from his duties at the Roberts meat market on account of illness.

Anthony Trudeau and wife of Ithaca spent Christmas visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Trudeau, Sr.

Miss Anna Nelson, of Grand Rapids was the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Julius Nelson and family over Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Short, Miss Emma Peterson and Thorwald Peterson of Detroit spent Christmas with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Peterson.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Graham had as their guests over Christmas the former's niece, Mrs. Maud O'Brien and two daughters, Margaret and Dorothy of Buffalo, N. Y.

Many enjoyed the Christmas tree and exercises given for the children of the Danish church last Friday evening. After the distribution of gifts and candles and nuts, coffee and cake was served.

The Ladies Aid society of the Michigan Memorial church will meet at the home of Mrs. Darveau Friday afternoon, January 2nd. All members please be present.

Mrs. Charles Woodberry and daughters Kathleen and Mary Lou of Bay City spent a few days this week visiting the former's mother, Mrs. Clara McLeod.

Peter Babbitt, who is serving with the U. S. Guards, and located at Dear Park on Lake Superior, is spending the holidays visiting his parents, Mr. Mrs. Ruben S. Babbitt.

Word from Detroit announces the birth of a nine pound son, Mitchell Jr. to Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Younken on Tuesday, December 23rd. Mrs. Younken was formerly Miss Edna Rasmussen.

Grayling Lodge I. O. O. F. will hold installation of their newly elected officers at Temple Theatre next Tuesday evening, Jan. 6. All members are requested to be present. Lunch will be served.

Owing to the basket ball game scheduled to be played next Monday night, the regular meeting of the American Legion will be held on Tuesday evening, instead, at 7:30. Important business.

Miss Vella Hermann, who is teaching at Port Hope this year is spending the holidays in the city. Owing to the Hermann home being under quarantine for scarlet fever, she is a guest in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tromble.

Einer Rasmussen, of Monroe spent the week and visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. P. Rasmussen. Mrs. Rasmussen and children visited in Flushing during Mr. Rasmussen's visit here the family having spent Christmas there.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hughes enjoyed having as their guests over Christmas, the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Saverly of Flint. Also their son, Jack, who attends St. Michael's school in Flint was home for the holiday vacation. They are returning to Flint today.

Miss Janet Matson who has been spending Christmas with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Einar Matson and family left Monday for Detroit where she will be employed by the Western Union Telegraph Co., having been transferred there from the Flint office.

Next Saturday is the last day for registering for voting at the special village election. See official notice of election and registration on the last page of this issue of the Avalanche. Many are registered to vote in the township election that are not registered to vote in a village election.

Grayling is officially recorded as having ten inches of snow. The coldest weather is reported for the morning of Sunday December 28th, when mercury reached eight below. Christmas morning occurred the first drop in temperature, with five below. December 26th, four below, and 27th three below. At this time there are steady snow flurries with normal seasonable temperature.

Mr. and Mrs. Adler Jorgenson spent Christmas in Detroit with their son Benton and family, who were guests of the E. A. Bowman family.

The Silver Greys of Bay City, who have not met defeat this season and Grayling American Legion team, who also have not lost a game so far, will compete for honors at the High school gymnasium, Monday evening, January 5th. Dance after game.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wright and daughter Mary Jane of Lansing spent Christmas with Mrs. Wright's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Peck. A delightful Christmas celebration was held at the Peck home on Thursday with a sumptuous dinner and Christmas tree. Other guests present were Mrs. A. Scriver of Hemlock, Dr. R. E. Goslow and mother and Mr. and Mrs. J. Heintzelman. Santa Claus made a spectacular visit during the early hours of the evening.

Alonso Collen, who has leased the Manistee house and opened the pool room and soft drink parlor, has subleased one side of the parlor to Hans Niederer to be used as a lunch room. The latter has installed a steam heating table and good modern restaurant equipment and is able to serve his patrons in a modern way. An electric percolator will assure an excellent beverage at all times in the afternoon and evening. Hans is a good cook and will no doubt be accorded a good patronage.

A county superintendent of a neighboring county asked every teacher at the county institute who took their local paper to hold up their hands, and only four responded. The superintendent expressed great surprise and said: "You don't spend a dollar a year on those papers yet you expect them to print free of charge, notices of all the schools, insert long programs, expect them to advertise you, thus assisting you climb the ladder to better positions and better salaries, without a cent in return to help pay his expenses." Then he related a fact about a pompous, loud-talker who said: "What do you think that ineptuous newspaper man did today? Why he dunned me for six years' subscription. And I just took his paper because he was a poor man and I felt sorry for him." Hillsdale Banner.

Supt. and Mrs. John W. Payne of Frederic are spending the holiday vacation in Lansing.

Lionel McClain returned the latter part of the week from Detroit, where he has been employed.

Miss Edna Bebb of Bay City was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Bebb over Christmas.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Dunham on December 22. She will be known as Betty.

Miss Blanche Goodale of Lapeer was a guest of her sister, Mrs. Jess Schoonover and family over Xmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Brown who spent Christmas in Bay City have gone to Detroit for over New Year's.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Trudo of Gaylord came to Grayling yesterday to be in attendance at the Charity ball.

Miss Ruth Walker was the guest of her sister Mrs. Arnold Burrows Monday enroute from Cheboygan to Detroit.

The Dowel & Tie Plug factory will resume operations next Monday after being closed down for about three weeks.

Miss Florence E. Doty of Grand Rapids is the guest of her sister Mrs. O. P. Schumann and family over the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Burt Schulz of Saginaw were guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Brown over Christmas.

Miss Ingeborg Hanson returned Saturday to Detroit after spending Christmas with her mother Mrs. Hanson and family.

Waldemar Olson and family of East Jordan spent Christmas in Grayling, guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Olson.

Dr. and Mrs. Harry H. Pool entertained very informally at dinner at their home on Christmas night, the guests being the nurses of Grayling mercy hospital, Mrs. Squires, county nurse and her sister, Miss Allison. A lovely dinner was served, the table being adorned with a small Christmas tree on whose branches was a gift for each guest. The affair was a most enjoyable one.

The Bridge Club and their gentlemen enjoyed a fine Christmas dinner Monday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reagan. The house was extremely attractive with its decorations of lighted red candles and poinsettias, as well as a brightly lighted Christmas tree, which added real cheer to the party. The evening was spent playing bridge, Mrs. Chas. Tromble and Holger Hanson holding the highest scores.

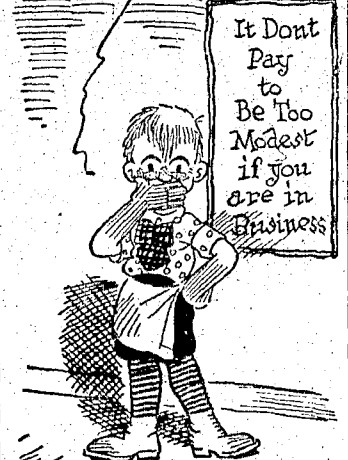
When the dust is on the counter and the cobwebs on the shelf, and there's no one in the store but your own disheartened self, and your stock is getting shiftnifty, and every thing looks stale, and bills enough are coming in to make a banker pale. Oh! then's the time a fellow is a feelin' kind of blue, and is puzzled with the thought of the proper thing to do. In such a situation but one remedy applies, if you want to get the customers you've got to advertise.

Miss Eleanor Gorman was hostess to thirteen of her girl friends Tuesday afternoon of last week in honor of her 13th birthday. The girls had for merry time, contests being given for which prizes were awarded. A most delicious lunch was served by Mrs. Gorman, a lovely birthday cake gracing the lunch table. It was Eleanor's first birthday party and no doubt will live in her memory as one of her happiest days. Pretty Christmas favors were presented each guest.

The Christmas services at St. Mary's church were largely attended, at the midnight mass every pew being filled. Previous to the mass the Nurses' choir of Mercy Hospital, made the time for the early customs pass in a pleasing manner by rendering a musical program. To most of the selections Miss Beatrice Trudo played the violin accompaniment. The church altars were beautiful with evergreen boughs and cut flowers and were most attractive. At the midnight service, St. Mary's choir rendered the beautiful hymns for the occasion, and Rev. Fr. Calligan delivered an appropriate sermon. There was a large number of communicants.

Dr. C. J. Hathaway, optometrist of Pontiac, was in the city on professional business Monday and Tuesday of this week. He has many customers in this region using glasses fitted by him and finds it necessary to make semi-annual trips to Grayling to serve his patrons. For many years Mr. Hathaway was located in Grayling but a few years ago opened offices in Pontiac and is gaining a fine patronage. He recently installed fixtures for his Pontiac office, making it modern in efficiency, comfort and convenience. He says that there are but few optometry offices in Michigan that are equal to his in equipment, and none that are better equipped. He is recognized nationally as authority on many phases of the science of optometry and in recognition of his ability has been recently honored by the Pennsylvania Optometric college by having conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Optometry.

A MERCHANT WHO SAYS HE
WANTS YOUR TRADE BUT WON'T
ADVERTISE IS LIKE A DOG AT
WAGS HIS TAIL AND BARKS BOTH
—YOU DON'T KNOW HOW
TO TAKE HIM!



To Each
and All!
Greetings!

SALUTATIONS! The year 1924 has been good to us—and let our fervent wish be that 1925 will find us at peace with the world and ourselves.

Blessed with almost everything the good Providence could give us, far removed from the strife and tribulations of the other side of the world, we are indeed thankful that the opening of the new year finds us in such an enviable position.

And 1925 dawns with the greatest of hope—that hope for continued prosperity; a greater unity of purpose and a better feeling of brotherly love.

Once more we extend to you a happy and healthy
New Year.

Grayling Mercantile Co.
The Quality Store Phone 1251

EX-KAISER IS PEEVED AT HIS ELDEST SON

Activity in Political Circles Annoys Father.

Doorn.—Life at the Chateau of Doorn has become, particularly during the last few months, extremely animated.

Every day, almost, sees the arrival of the automobiles bringing princes, ex-ambassadors, former ministers and generals who had served under the old monarchical regime in Germany.

Some of the visitors leave after a day or two, but others prolong their stay, residing for the time being in expensive "pensions," where they make an ostentatious display of their war decorations, and pay almost daily visits in full dress uniform to the ex-king.

The former emperor appears to be doing everything possible to entertain and attract to himself the sympathies of all German monarchists and military circles. His consort, Hermine, who burns with the desire and hope of one day becoming empress of Germany, seconds her husband in these efforts in the most active manner, and with all the grace at her command, by holding grand receptions and entertainments.

All these activities have for their principal object, according to what is related in the best-informed quarters, to counteract similar ambitious projects entertained by the former crown prince. It is even said that the rivalry between father and son has developed recently into a state of latent warfare, pursued mercilessly on both sides.

The activity displayed since his return to Germany by the former crown prince in political circles, especially among the nationalists and monarchists and the younger generation of militarists, rumors of which reach the ex-king from Berlin, serve to render the latter furious against his son. The prince, on his side, is said to show but little of either respect or admiration for the personages of the old regime and its time-honored traditions.

The ex-crown prince would seem to be desirous of breaking definitely with the ideas and personages of the past, and even to be willing to find himself at the head of a regime purely democratic, provided that it was at the same time nationalist. The former emperor, on the contrary, clings desperately to the ideas and personages of the past, and shows himself a bitter and unchangeable enemy to all democratic sentiments.

Officer Rewarded for Bravery He's Forgotten

Fargo, N. D.—That rewards although sometimes long in coming, inevitably find their way home, is proved by the experience of Lieut. Col. F. M. Steele of Fargo, who has just received a citation for gallantry in action in the Spanish-American war. He says the incident is so far in the past that he cannot recall it.

"For gallantry in action against the Spanish forces at Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898, is the only explanation the citation gives. Colonel Steele was then first lieutenant, first cavalry brigade, U. S. A. The citation entitles him to wear 'one silver citation star on the ribbon of your Spanish campaign medal or service ribbon pertinent thereto.'"

660 CHILDREN GET CHRISTMAS TREAT

Scores of "kiddies" awaited the arrival of Santa Claus on the day before Christmas, and they were delighted when he appeared in his big snowmobile—loaded with gifts and sweets. Grayling Post American Legion very successfully played Santa Claus this year, having put forth every effort to see that no child between the ages of one and twelve would be missed, and worked heroically every spare moment previous to Christmas to have everything work out well. The trip was made by fire districts, with Santa Claus, played by Post Commander Alfred Hanson, and leaving St. Nick's headquarters at shortly after noon. With Santa were the following helpers, all members of the Post, Alvin LaChapelle, Oscar Deekrow, Ralph Hollowell, John Foster, Lawrence Roberts, Neil Matthews and Wilfred Laurant. George Miller, Jr., acted as chauffeur for Santa, and Mr. Eaborn Hanson very kindly loaned the Post his automobile, to do the delivering with. 280 homes were visited, where 660 children were treated with sacks of candies, and nuts with a pop corn ball in each sack, these having been distributed to each child between the ages of one and two, and nine and twelve; then 450 gifts were given to those children between the ages of two and eight. The approximate cost of the treat was \$400.00, all of which was donated by the business men and others of Grayling. It took nine hours to make the rounds of the city, the last place being visited late in the evening. At about five o'clock or near twilight a huge

Christmas tree was placed on the truck, lighted with various colored electric lights and Santa looked more beautiful than ever, and this sure took the kiddies' eye. Most every place Santa was greeted with cheers and shouts.

The members of the Post are to be congratulated on the excellent way in which they handled the affair, and the public-spirited citizens, who donated the funds to finance the affair are to be commended for their generosity.

One of the big attractions of the basket ball season will be the Bay City Silver Grey-American Legion game to be played at the High school gymnasium next Monday night. Don't miss it.

S-U-B-C-R-I-P-T-I-O-N-S

WE FURNISH THE FOLLOWING MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS:
Ladies Home Journal.
Woman's Home Companion.
Delineator.
Modern Priscilla.
Needlework.
Saturday Evening Post.
American.
Youth's Companion.
Literary Digest.
Popular Mechanics.

And any other magazine or publication that you may desire. Regular Published Prices.

The Avalanche
Phone 1112.

Happy New Year!

Once more we pass another milestone in the history of the world! Once more another year of progress in civilization! And once more we stand on the threshold of another year!

What 1925 will bring forth none of us can foretell. Such vision is not within our province. But every indication points to the fact that the work of reconstruction will proceed—go on with a determination, know only to America.

We face the next 365 days with an optimism that is certain to bring us to the coveted goal—an optimism that will eventually make America a better and happier nation.

Let us remember that our goal can only be reached through co-operation, a unity of purpose and a feeling of brotherly love.

To you—our friends—we extend the greetings of the season!

SORENSEN BROS.

"The Home of Dependable Furniture"

REVIEW OF THE EVENTS OF 1924

Chief Happenings of the Past Twelve Months at Home and in Other Lands.

DAWES PLAN IN EFFECT

Europe on the Way to Economic Recovery—British Labor Government Overthrown—Republicans Win Great Victory in American Election—Flight of Army Planes Around World.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
Many events of great moment marked the year 1924. First of these in importance undoubtedly was the formulation, adoption and putting into operation of the Dawes plan for the payment of German reparations and indirectly the financial and economic regeneration of that country and Europe generally. The success of this scheme means much for the entire civilized world. Having been devised mainly by Americans, it adds to the prestige of America.

Wars were few and not especially important internationally. The outstanding ones were the civil war for the control of the government of China, the attempt of Spain to conquer the rebellious tribesmen of Morocco, the suppression of a rebellion in Mexico and a long drawn-out revolutionary movement in Brazil. There were also several of the always-to-be-expected internecine conflicts in Central America. On the whole Mars had rather an idle year. For a time the alarmists talked of war between the United States and Japan over the Japanese exclusion clause in the new American immigration law, but the crisis was passed safely, for the time at least.

Great Britain experienced the novelty of being under a Labor government which was fairly successful until it got tangled up with the Russian soviets, whereupon it was ousted, the Conservatives winning the parliamentary elections by large majorities. Stanley Baldwin again became prime minister. During the first quarter of the year the soviet government of Russia won recognition from almost every important country except the United States, but the soviet leaders continued to recede from their Bolshevik principles. Socialists captured the government of France and Herriot became premier. President Mustafa Kemal of Turkey and Dictator Mussolini of Italy were subjected to severe attacks from political opponents and were forced to more liberal attitudes.

In the United States the biggest event of the year was the national election, together with the sensational Democratic convention which resulted in the nomination of John W. Davis and Charles W. Bryan, and the independent candidacy of Senator La Follette and Senator Wheeler on a radical platform. Despite the old reserve scandal that had laid the Republican administration open to attack, the voters of the land, by a plurality of about 10,000,000, decided that Calvin Coolidge should continue in the presidential office, with Charles Gates Daves as vice president. During the long months of the campaign business in the United States had languished, but immediately after the election it revived rapidly, and at the same time there began a considerable boom in securities on the stock exchanges. Until autumn American agriculture was in the dumps, and statesmen spent much time trying to devise measures to relieve it, but this relief, for all its branches except live stock raising, came naturally with substantial rises in the prices of grains and other products.

The spectacular event of 1924 was the successful flight of three American army airplanes around the globe. Not long after their return the huge dirigible "NR-1," built by Germany as reparations for the United States, made a safe trip across the Atlantic.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

When the year began the matter of German reparations was still foremost among the problems awaiting settlement. The commission of experts appointed by the reparations commission and headed by Gen. Charles G. Dawes of America began its work January 14 with the examination of Germany's capacity to pay. It functioned rapidly and with precision, formulated what has been known as the Dawes plan, and submitted its report on April 9. Two days later this was accepted by the reparations commission, and on April 15 it was approved by the German and British governments. Belgium, Italy and Japan accepted it on April 20, but France, mainly for political reasons, withheld approval for the time being. Meanwhile American bankers established unlimited credit facilities for the new German gold re-discount bank and J. P. Morgan promised American banks would raise half of the \$200,000,000 loan to Germany provided for in the Dawes plan. In June France permitted 210,000 deportees to return to the Ruhr, and President Ebert pardoned German convicts of helping the French in the occupied regions. On July 15, Owen D. Young of San Francisco accepted the position of fiscal agent of the Dawes plan, and the same day the allied premiers met in London to discuss the operation of the scheme. Later they invited Germany to send a delegation, and the conference resulted in complete agreement. France promised to evacuate the Ruhr within a year, and almost immediately began to get her military and civil forces out of the region. The London agreement was ratified by the parliaments, the German Reichstag passed the bills necessary for the operation of the plan and the pact was formally signed on August 30. It was the only scheme yet put forward upon which the various nations could agree, and its adoption

halted the world over as the beginning of the recuperation of Europe from the disastrous effects of the war. Germany began making payments under the Dawes plan on September 2. Next day Seymour Parker Gilbert, a young American financial expert, was appointed agent general of reparations, and on October 10 the big loan to Germany was offered to the world. It was promptly heavily oversubscribed in most countries. German industry responded instantly and the smooth and efficient operation of the Dawes plan seemed assured.

Several attempts were made during the year to forward the further reduction of armaments by agreement, but nothing definite was accomplished until September, when Prime Minister MacDonald of Great Britain submitted to the League of Nations his plan for an international agreement for security, arbitration and disarmament. The discussion was heated, and Japan refused to adhere because the plan prohibited war based on internal policies of nations. Her delegates did not conceal the fact that they were referring especially to the Japanese exclusion clause of the American immigration law, which already had caused protests from Tokyo and boycotts and threats against Americans in Japan. They insisted the agreement must provide that any nation might ask the league to arbitrate internal affairs of any other nation, and the league assembly yielded to them and adopted the protocol with such amendment. Assent of the legislative bodies of all member nations of course was requisite, and as time went on it became evident this could not be obtained. The British parliament, it was believed, was almost certain not to agree since Canada, Australia and New Zealand were bitterly opposed.

In October Great Britain and Turkey were at swords' points over the old Mosul oil fields dispute, but they submitted the matter to the League of Nations council, which ordered the status quo be maintained for the present.

Another international conference opened in Geneva in November for the purpose of devising some way of regulating the traffic in opium. America was represented by Congressmen Porter of Pennsylvania and others and they presented a plan which was ultimately adopted to suppress the opium evil, though it was fought by India and other nations that profit from the poppy and its product.

Sir Lee Stack, sirdar of the Egyptian army and governor general of the Sudan, was murdered by Egyptian nationalists in November. The British government, swiftly moving warships and troops to strategic positions, demanded an apology, indemnity of \$2,300,000, punishment of the assassins, and, most important, concessions concerning the Sudan and the great irrigation project there. Premier Zoglu of Pasha resigned and Zivari, his successor, yielded to all the demands. The root of the trouble was the control of the Sudan, which was claimed by both nations.

Among the more important treaties signed during the year were the Anglo-American liquor search and ship league pact; a treaty of friendship between Italy and Yugoslavia; an American-Canadian treaty designed to suppress smuggling of liquor and narcotics; one providing for the evacuation of Santo Domingo by the American forces, and a commercial treaty between Austria and Czechoslovakia. The Labor government of Britain negotiated trade and general treaties with soviet Russia, but these were rejected by the Conservatives when they came into power.

Great Britain's war debt to the United States was funded on a basis generally satisfactory, and late in the year France began negotiations to fund her debt to us. The British government at once announced that if France or any other nation that was in debt to Britain paid the United States, she would expect to receive payment from them in proportion. This checked the proceedings for the time. Poland already had arranged for the funding of her American debt.

The Irish Free State registered with the League of Nations the treaty with England by which it was granted its measure of independence, but in December the British government protested against this action, asserting that the league had nothing to do with arrangements between sections of the British empire.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

With the aid of the Liberals in parliament, the Labor government of Great Britain functioned through most of the year. It took office on January 22 with Ramsay MacDonald as prime minister. Its policies were fairly moderate, but several of its bills were beaten, notably those for the aid of the poor and for the nationalization of mines. It did not resign because no party then had a majority in parliament. However, the people rebelled against the treaties with soviet Russia which MacDonald negotiated, and on October 8 the house of commons refused him a vote of confidence. Parliament was at once prorogued and the general election set for October 29. At the polls the Conservatives won an overwhelming victory, getting 413 of the 615 seats in the house. The Liberal party seemed almost wiped out and the Laborites suffered heavy losses. Stanley Baldwin was selected to be prime minister again and on November 6 his government took office. To the great relief of France and Chamberlain of France made foreign secretary instead of Lord Curzon. Winston Churchill, a free trader and determined foe of socialism, was named chancellor of the exchequer. A sensational episode of the campaign was the publishing of the "Zinoviev letter," purporting to be directions from the head of the Third Internationale to English communists to prepare for revolution. It was repudiated by the soviet government as an "impudent forgery" and an apology was demanded. MacDonald said he believed it authentic, and so did the Baldwin government. But a little later some non-archbishops were arrested in Berlin on the charge of forging and sending out this and other similar documents for the purpose of stirring up trouble.

England's most serious trouble internally continued to be unemployment. This increased through the

year, and so, unfortunately, did the cost of living. In February there was a great dockers' strike which threatened to cut off most of the country's food supplies. But through the efforts of MacDonald and his colleagues it was soon settled.

France changed her government twice. Premier Poincare was not in sympathy with the movement to restore friendly relations with Germany, and on June 1 he resigned. Francois Marsal formed a ministry which lasted only a few days, and then President Millerand also gave up his office. The radical Socialists—who are not so radical there as in some countries—took charge and made Edouard Herriot premier, after Gaston Doumergue had been elected President. On September 30 France turned out a balanced budget for the first time in ten years.

Austria in November lost the invaluable services of her chancellor, Mgr. Seipel, who resigned because of a general railway strike for higher wages and other unsatisfactory conditions due largely to the greedy profiteers of Vienna. He was succeeded by Rudolph Ramek. At one time or another during the year the governments of Japan, Belgium, Albania, South Africa, Yugoslavia, Finland and Portugal also changed hands. Greece went further than that. Venizelos formed a ministry in January, was succeeded by Karfandaris in February, and he was followed by Papaniastasiou in March. On March 25 the assembly, ignoring the protests of Great Britain, voted to depose the Glücksburg dynasty and establish a republic, subject to a plebiscite. The people voted in favor of the republic on April 13 and the royal family went into exile. Nicolai Lenin, the master mind of soviet Russia, who had been incapacitated for a long time, died on January 21 and Alexis I. Rykov was chosen to succeed him as premier. The funeral of Lenin was an extraordinary demonstration and his tomb has become the national shrine. Minister of War Trotsky seems to be at odds with the other big men of the government, and it was reported that he was soon to be forced out of office.

The Turkish assembly voted on March 3 to depose the caliph and abolish the caliphate and next day the caliph left for Switzerland. President Mustafa Kemal worked hard for the prosperity of his country, but his dictatorial methods brought about a powerful combination of his opponents that gave him much trouble. In November this group forced the resignation of Premier Ismet Pasha, the President's right-hand man; he was succeeded by Fethi Bey.

Arabia's radical religionists, the Wahabists, under Ibn Saud revolted against the rule of King Hussein of the Hedjaz and that monarch abdicated on October 3 at the demand of the citizens of Mecca and Jeddah. Emir Ali, his son, was put on the throne, but had no better success than his father, for in the middle of October Wahabists occupied Mecca.

Germany's reichstag was dissolved March 13 and a hot campaign ensued. The Nationalists planning to restore the monarchy. In the elections the Social Democrats easily won. The cabinet of Chancellor Marx resigned May 27, but he was retained in office. Again in October the reichstag was dissolved, Marx having failed to reorganize the ministry satisfactorily. Thereupon he cut loose entirely from the Nationalists. New elections were held December 7. On November 7 the German budget was balanced for the first time since the war. The reichstag elections came on December 7 and the three parties supporting the republic and the Dawes plan won the most seats. However, Chancellor Marx found it so difficult to form a new cabinet that he and his ministers resigned on December 15, carrying on until their successors could be chosen.

The Fascists won the Italian elections on April 6, but the tide against Fascism rose steadily. Sig. Matteotti, a Socialist deputy, was kidnapped and murdered by Fascists in June and Premier Mussolini faced a crisis which he survived only by the most energetic action. He dissolved the national militia and reorganized his government, and some of his prominent supporters were ousted. His opponents were kept fairly quiet until November when, confronted by another attack in parliament, Mussolini frankly admitted the faults of the Fascists and promised to punish their excesses and to curb their utterances, beginning with himself.

China's civil war for 1924 broke out September 3 in the Shanghai region between the armies of Chekiang and Kiangsu provinces, the former being backed by Gen. Wu Peifu, military chieftain of the Peking government, and the latter having the moral support of Marshal Chang Tso-lin of Manchuria. The Chekiang troops were victorious after a long campaign, but meanwhile Chang had moved on Peking and defeated his old enemy Wu, partly through the treachery of the latter's chief general, Feng Yushiang. President Tsao K'un resigned, Feng took possession of Peking, but was practically eliminated by Chang, and the Manchurian made Tuan Chih-jun head of a provisional government.

On this side of the Atlantic there was the long drawn-out rebellion in the state of Rio do Sul, Brazil, the chief effect of which elsewhere was the increase in the price of coffee; and, early in the year, an attempted revolution in Mexico which caused the federal government a lot of trouble. Gen. Plutarco Calles was elected President of Mexico and was inaugurated on December 1. Gonzales Cordova was elected President of Ecuador, Horacio Vazquez of Santo Domingo, Carlos Solorzano of Nicaragua and Gerardo Machado of Cuba. There was a rebellion in Honduras in the spring that was ended through the intervention of the United States, and a treaty of peace by the Central American nations was signed. In Chile a military group came to the fore and caused President Alessandri to resign. However, the senate refused his resignation and gave him six months' leave in Europe.

Relations with Mexico have been restored. Charles B. Warren was appointed ambassador in February. Later he resigned and James R. Sheffield of New York was named. Cyrus Woods, ambassador to Japan, resigned in May and in August Edgar A. Bancroft of Chicago was given that post. Hugh S. Gibson was made minister to Switzerland in March.

Congress began the short session on December 1. President Coolidge in his message urged economy and tax reduction and measures to relieve agriculture, declared himself in favor of

the Republican would nominate President Coolidge to succeed himself. Both Senator Hiram Johnson and Senator Robert M. La Follette were candidates in the preferential primary states, but the former won almost no delegates, and the latter only those from Wisconsin. The convention was held in Cleveland, opening on June 10 with Frank W. Mondell as chairman. The Wisconsin delegation presented La Follette's substitute platform, which had no support outside that delegation, and it also cast its vote for the senator. Coolidge was nominated on the first ballot, the vote being: Coolidge, 1,065; La Follette, 84; Johnson, 10. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois was nominated for vice president, but declined and the place was given to Gen. Charles Gates Daves of Chicago.

The Democrats convened in New York on June 24 and did not complete their work until the early morning of July 10—the most protracted national convention in the history of American politics. Nearly a score of names were presented for the presidential nomination, with William G. McAdoo and Gov. Al Smith of New York leading. The former was credited with support from the Ku Klux Klan and the latter is a Roman Catholic, therefore the religious issue became deplorably prominent. The committee on resolutions struggled over two points especially—whether or not the plank should be denounced by name and whether or not the party should declare itself definitely in favor of American membership in the League of Nations. Both questions went before the convention in minority reports and many fiery speeches were made. The delegates decided not to name the Klan and not to declare for league membership. Balloting for a presidential nominee began June 30 and it was immediately apparent that there was a deadlock, for neither McAdoo nor Smith would give way unless the other would do the same. Day after day the voting went on, most of the other aspirants dropping out one by one. As the one hundredth ballot drew near the vote for John W. Davis began to grow. On the one hundred and third ballot the break came and Davis obtained a majority. The nomination was then made unanimous. Out of a dozen names put up for the vice presidency, Mr. Davis selected that of Charles W. Bryan, governor of Nebraska and brother of William J., and he was nominated.

While this was going on Senator La Follette became the candidate of a third party that called itself the Progressive. He was endorsed by the chiefs of the Federation of Labor, and, apparently against his will, by the Socialist party. Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana was given second place on the ticket. There were several other candidates, as usual, who cut no figure in the results. The evident plan of the La Follette following was to cause a deadlock in the electoral college and throw the election into congress.

When the votes of the nation were counted on the night of November 4 it was found that Coolidge had carried 35 states, with 382 votes in the electoral college; Davis had carried 12 states, all in the "Solid South," with 130 electoral votes, and La Follette had won only the 13 electoral votes of Wisconsin. Coolidge's popular plurality was nearly 10,000,000. The Republicans also won complete control of the next congress.

Among the interesting results of the day was the election of two women as governors of states. They are Mrs. Miriam Ferguson of Texas and Mrs. Nellie T. Ross of Wyoming. Al Smith gave an impressive demonstration of his popularity by overcoming a huge Republican plurality in New York state and defeating Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., for the governorship.

Scandal resulting from the leasing of naval oil reserve lands furnished material for bitter attacks on the administration and for long investigations by senatorial committees. Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the Interior, was badly involved, and others were smirched. Secretary of the Navy Denby resigned under pressure. President Coolidge and congress took steps to bring the guilty to justice and to recover the reserves. Court proceedings are still going on. Congress gave considerable time to a bill for tax reduction and passed a measure that included many features urged by the Democrats and insurgent Republicans. A soldiers' bonus bill also was passed. The President vetoed it, but both house and senate overrode the veto. An immigration bill before congress contained a clause that would exclude the Japanese. The ambassador from Tokyo protested against this, and so vexed congress that the measure was quickly passed and signed by the President.

Four airplanes manned by eight army pilots started on a flight around the world from Santa Monica, Cal., on March 17. In the Alaskan islands the commander, Major Martin, and his plane came to grief and the other planes continued the flight. With many vicissitudes and some exciting experiences the flyers made their way to Japan, China, India, and so on through Europe to Iceland, where another plane was wrecked. The two remaining planes successfully flew to Greenland and thence home. Aviators of several other nations attempted the same feat, but all failed.

Curtis D. Wilbur of California became secretary of the navy on March 14 when Mr. Denby retired. Attorney General Daugherty resigned March 23 at the request of the President because his official actions were assailed and under investigation. He was succeeded by Harlan Fiske Stone of New York. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace died October 25 and Howard George was named to fill the post until March 4.

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Congress began the short session on December 1. President Coolidge in his message urged economy and tax reduction and measures to relieve agriculture, declared himself in favor of

further reduction of armaments, adherence to the permanent court of international justice, against joining the League of Nations and against cancellation of war debts owed the United States by other nations.

The senate on December 11 passed the house bill appropriating \$140,000,000 for the rehabilitation of the navy. The annual reports of the secretaries of war and the navy and of several commissions stressed the steady decline in our defenses on land and sea and in the air, but the President indicated that he was not in sympathy with the demands for huge sums to be expended on armament. The house passed the interior department appropriation bill carrying a total of \$238,000,000.

Congress took a holiday recess from December 20 to December 29. On December 8 two huge public benefactions were announced. James B. Duke, tobacco and power magnate, gave \$400,000 to educational institutions in North and South Carolina; and George Eastman, head of the Eastman Kodak company of Rochester, N. Y., gave \$125,000 to colleges, schools and hospitals.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR

Labor in the United States had a prosperous and in general a quiet year. There was not one general strike; wages maintained their high level and in many instances were increased. The New York Central Railway company increased the pay of 15,000 employees on January 22; Chicago teachers won an increase in February by a short strike, and so did several other local unions later. Wages of various classes of railway employees were raised during the year by the federal board. Only the textile workers of Maine suffered a reduction, in November. Silk workers of Paterson, N. J., went on strike and so did the garment workers of both New York and Chicago.

The American Federation of Labor held its convention in El Paso, Texas. Communism and the labor party movement were again squelched, and Samuel Gompers was re-elected president. He and many of the delegates went to Mexico City for the convention of the Pan-American Labor Federation. Mr. Gompers was elected president of that body. While there he suddenly fell ill and was hurriedly brought back to San Antonio, where he died on December 13.

Of strikes in other countries the most important were those of the dockers in England, postal employees of Canada in June, Silesian factory workers in July and plantation workers of Hawaii in September. There was also a general strike of union labor in Cuba in February.

In July the federal trade commission ordered all steel companies to abandon the "Pittsburgh plus" system, which was said to work injustice to the Middle West. The commission also accused the Aluminum Company of America of questionable practices. Organized labor won a great victory on October 20 when the Supreme court of the United States ruled that federal courts must grant jury trials in contempt cases growing out of labor disputes.

Congress voted in favor of an amendment to the Constitution that would put an end to child labor. In November the National Grange went on record as opposed to this amendment.

DISASTERS

While there was in 1924 no such terrific disaster as the Japanese earthquake of the previous year, the list of quakes, conflagrations, mine explosions, tornadoes and other visitations was long and the loss of life was heavy. The Red Cross was kept busy throughout the year. The worst of these occurrences were as follows: January 3, explosion in starch factory in Pekin, Ill., 36 killed; January 10, British submarine with crew of 43 sunk in collision; January 15 and 16, severe earthquakes in Japan, India and Colombia; January 26, coal mine explosion at Shanktown, Pa., 40 killed; February 5, 42 killed when pond broke through into iron mine near Crosby, Minn.; March 1, explosion of TNT at Nixon, N. J., killed 18; March 4, San Jose, Costa Rica, half wrecked by quake; March 8, mine explosion at Cane Gate, Utah, killed 175; March 26, landslide near Anagni, Italy, killed 100; April 28, mine explosion at Wheeling, W. Va., fatal to 11; April 30, destructive and fatal tornadoes in Southern states; May 27, tornadoes in South killed 45; May 28, Bucharest arsenal blew up with great loss of life; May 31, 22 inmates of defective girls' school in California burned to death; June 12, turret explosion on battleship Mississippi killed 48; June 28, tornado killed 150 and did vast damage at Lorain, Ohio; in August, thousands killed in floods in China and Formosa, and 80 lives lost in Virgin Islands hurricane; September 18, mine explosion at Sublet, Wyo., killed 20; September 21, storms in Wisconsin fatal to 58; October 20, 14 killed by explosion on U. S. S. Trenton; November 12, hundreds of lives lost in earthquakes in Java; November 14 and 16, destructive conflagrations in Jersey City, N. J.

NECROLOGY

Of the many notable men and women who were claimed by death during the year these were the more famous: In January, Mrs. Martha Foote Crowe, author and educator; Rev. S. Baring Gould, English author; former Senator Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia; John Leyland, English naval authority; Alfred Greenfield, Austrian composer; A. F. Adams, impresario of musicians; Dr. Basil Gildersleeve, American savant; former Senator W. V. Allen of Nebraska; George Cram Cook, author and playwright; Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, diplomat and author; Nicolai Lenin, premier of Russia; Gen. Lee Christmas, soldier of fortune; W. C. Fox, former minister to Ecuador; Grand Duchess Marie of Luxembourg; W. W. Appleton, publisher; Theophile Braga, former president of Portugal; George Manierre, leading reporter of Chicago; James ("Private") Dalzell.

In February, Dr. L. S. McInturff,

noted surgeon; Woodrow Wilson, twenty-eighth President of the United States; Rear Admiral T. O. Selfridge; Col. William Lightfoot Visscher, soldier and writer; Pierce Anderson, Chicago architect; Dr. Jacques Loeb, biologist; Rev. Mother Vincent de Paul, superior general of Gray Nuns of the Sacred Heart; Bishop Alexander B. Garrett in Texas; Bishop J. E. Gunn of Mississippi; R. F. Goodman, millionaire lumberman of Wisconsin; Congressman H. G. Dupre of Louisiana; Bishop T. Meerschaert of Oklahoma; ex-Congressman J. L. Slayden of Texas; George Randolph Chester, author; Mrs. Lydia Conoley Ward writer.

In March: Ex-Congressman J. M. Levy of New York; W. F. Lee, Chicago publisher; A. H. Smith, president New York Central; Daniel Ridgeway Knight, American artist; Gen. P. Danaglis, Greek soldier and statesman; Lopez Gutierrez, de facto president of Honduras; Federal Judge F. E. Baker and G. W. Jack; Dr. W. O. Stillman, head of American Humane association; Dean N. C. Ricker of University of Illinois; Newton Fueselle, novelist; Barney Barnard, comedian; Gen. Robert Nivelle, defender of Verdun; Dr. T. C. Mendenhall, educator; James McNally, Chicago publisher; Sir Charles Stanford, Irish composer; Dr. P. A. Baker, general superintendent Anti-Saloon league; Glen McDonough, musical comedy librettist.

In April: Charles A. Munn, publisher Scientific American; ex-Senator M. A. Smith of Arizona; Hugo Stinnes, German industrial magnate; William Bayard Hale, American journalist; Louis H. Sullivan, eminent Chicago architect; E. X. Leyendecker, artist; Eleonora Duse, Italian actress; Marie Corelli, English novelist; Lincolin V. Bates, American waterway expert; Karl Helfferich, German statesman; J. Sloan Fassett, New York political leader; G. Stanley Hall, psychologist; Charles F. Murphy, head of Tammany Hall; ex-Gov. E. L. Norris of Montana; Niels Gron, Danish-American diplomat; Sir Horace Nugent, English statesman.

In May: H. M. Bylesby, financier and engineer; Dean C. Worcester, scientist; Kate Claxton, actress; Mrs. Hubert Work, wife of secretary of Interior; Katie Putnam, veteran actress; H. H. Windsor, publisher of Popular Mechanics; George Kennan, traveler and writer; Baron Constant d'Estournelles de France; Sir Edward Goschen, British diplomat; Victor Herbert, composer; Aaron Hoffman, playwright; Paul Cambon, French diplomat.

In June: Bishop H. C. Stunz of Omaha; E. S. Bronson, president National Editorial association; Peter Clark Macfarlane, author; Frank G. Carpenter, traveler and writer.

In July: A. A. Adee, second assistant secretary of state; Calvin Coolidge, Jr., son of the President; Palmer Cox, author and artist; Ferruccio Busoni, composer; Edward Peple, dramatist.

In August: George Shiras, former justice of United States Supreme court; Joseph Conrad, author, in England; ex-Senator C. E. Townsend of Michigan; Mary Stuart Cutting, novelist; Mrs. Joseph Jefferson, widow of the actor; Dr. Richard Green Moulton, educator; Senator LeBaron B. Colt of Rhode Island; Mrs. Lucy Page Gaston, anti-cigarette crusader; Charles B. Lewis ("M. Quad"), humorist; Adolph Seeman, pioneer circus man; Julia Reinhardt, actress.

In September: Edward F. Geers, noted harness driver; Dario Resta, automobile racer; Maria T. Davies, author; Frank Chance, noted baseball player and manager; Charles Zeublin, educator; ex-Gov. W. L. Douglas of Massachusetts; J. W. Schaeffer, astronomer; James Carruthers, "wheat king" of Canada; ex-Senator R. J. Gamble of South Dakota; Congressman W. R. Greene of Massachusetts; Brig. Gen. C. E. Sawyer, President Harding's physician; Estrada Cabrera, ex-President of Guatemala; Charlotte Crabtree (Lotta), veteran actress; H. L. Bridgeman, New York publisher.

In October: Sir William Price, Canadian capitalist; ex-Gov. Warren Garst of Iowa; Dr. W. A. Shanks, educator; Charles L. Hutchinson, Chicago banker and art patron; Anatole France, dean of French letters; E. L. Larkin, astronomer; Dr. L. C. Seelye, first president of Smith college; Senator Frank Brandegee of Connecticut; H. H. Kolsman, former Chicago newspaper publisher; Admiral Sir Percy Scott, British gunnery expert; F. W. H. Neumann, impresario; ex-Gov. H. A. Bachtel of Colorado; John E. Wright, journalist; Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace; Laura Jean Libbey, novelist; Lew Dockstader, minstrel; Percy D. Houghton, football authority; Gen. W. B. Haldeman, commander of United Confederate Veterans; James B. Forgan, Chicago banker; Edward Bell, American diplomat; W. E. Lewis, publisher New York Telegraph; T. C. Harbaugh, author of Nick Carter stories; Frances Hodgson Burnett, author.

In November: Kai Neilson, Danish sculptor; T. E. Cornish, first president of Bell Telephone company; ex-Senator Cornelius Cole of California; Ferdinand Peck, pioneer Chicagoan; Gabriel Faure, French composer; Gen. Anson Mills; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts; ex-Gov. W. K. Kilch of North Carolina; President Samuel Plantz of Lawrence college, Appleton, Wis.; E. S. Montagu, English statesman; E. E. Rice, the artistic producer; Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Sr.; A. N. McKay, editor Salt Lake Tribune; Cardinal Logue of Ireland; Thomas H. Ince, moving picture producer; Gen. Sir Lee Stack, sirdar of Egyptian army; Mrs. Warren G. Harding; C. S. Fairchild, former secretary of the treasury; Duke of Benifort; Giacomo Puccini, Italian composer.

In December: Cipriano Castro, former dictator of Venezuela; Mrs. Gene Stratton Porter, novelist; W. C. Brown, former president New York Central; Bishop H. J. Aldering of Fort Wayne, Ind.; William C. Relek, journalist; Chief Grand Rabbi Isaac Friedman of Vienna, in New York; Mahlon Pitney, former justice of the U. S. Supreme court; August Belmont, financier and sportsman; Edward Holslag, American artist; Samuel Gompers, president American Federation of Labor; Congressman T. F. Appleby of New Jersey; Martin F. Glynn, former governor of New York.

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The American Legion

(Copy for This Department Supplied by the American Legion News Service.)

CARE FOR ORPHANS AND DISABLED MEN

The American Legion will raise a fund of \$5,000,000 or more for orphaned children of the World war and indigent and disabled former service men in a nation-wide campaign to be launched soon. It was announced at national headquarters of the Legion recently. President Coolidge, at the request of National Commander James A. Drain of the Legion, accepted the honorary chairmanship of the Legion's national committee to raise the fund. The endowment fund program was given authorization by the sixth national convention of the Legion at St. Paul, pending approval of the plan by the finance committee, which was given at a meeting of the committee at national headquarters.

The urgent need of raising the fund immediately was pointed out by Mark T. McKee, Detroit, Mich., who is a member of the Legion's child welfare committee. He declared that the existing facilities of the Legion for caring for the orphaned and helpless children of former service men who were killed or died as a result of their war service are overcrowded. At this time the Legion maintains a children's billet at Otter Lake, Mich., and has one under construction at Independence, Kans.

"There are 5,000 children of dead World war veterans who need care right now," Mr. McKee said, "out of a total of 35,000 war orphans. As time goes on there will be more. These are veterans' bureau figures. Just the other day a man left four children at the veterans' bureau, children of a deceased war veteran, with a request that they be cared for. The bureau turned the children over to us. Somehow we will provide for them, yet our present facilities will stand for no expansion."

In referring to the proposed fund, Commander Drain declared: "The Legion's endowment fund campaign will be a success; we will raise more than the set amount and the campaign will have a greatly beneficial effect upon the morale of the Legion and increase our membership for the coming year to a million members. We must look close to home and see the great underlying misery caused by the great conflict. We must help the disabled man. He is our first obligation and he needs us now. The American Legion must keep faith with its fallen comrades by seeing that the helpless children are not deprived of the opportunities that are rightfully theirs, because their fathers were killed fighting for their country. 'Bind up the wounds of the disabled and care for the widows and orphans' must be our slogan."

The Legion will petition congress to make a technical change in the recently passed adjusted compensation act to the effect that former service persons may allot their compensation to patriotic organizations chartered by congress, the money to be used for child welfare and disabled veteran care. The Legion would use such a fund toward their endowment program if congress sanctions the proposal, Legion officials declared.

Trophies Not Removed From School Grounds

When the local school board proposed that captured war trophies be presented to the city of Montclair, N. J., in 1920 by the government be removed from the school grounds as "unit objects for the children to see," American Legionnaires voiced objection to the proposal to city commissioners, declaring: "These trophies were presented to Montclair in memory of 69 Montclair men who fell on the battlefields of France; they are a lesson in patriotism to the school children who pass them daily. If these trophies are removed, remove the busts of Washington and Lincoln from the schools and take down the flag that waves above them." The commission ordered the trophies left on the school grounds.

Proper Use and Honor to Flag to Be Urged

Defenders of the flag in '04 and '17 will introduce a bill in the next session of the legislature of Connecticut making compulsory the teaching of the proper use and respect of that flag. It was revealed, when representatives from both the American Legion post and the G. A. R. post met and framed a bill to that effect. A resolution concerning the bill was passed at the last state convention of the Legion which extended an invitation to their venerable comrades to include their sentiments in the flag etiquette legislation.

Aiding Foreigners

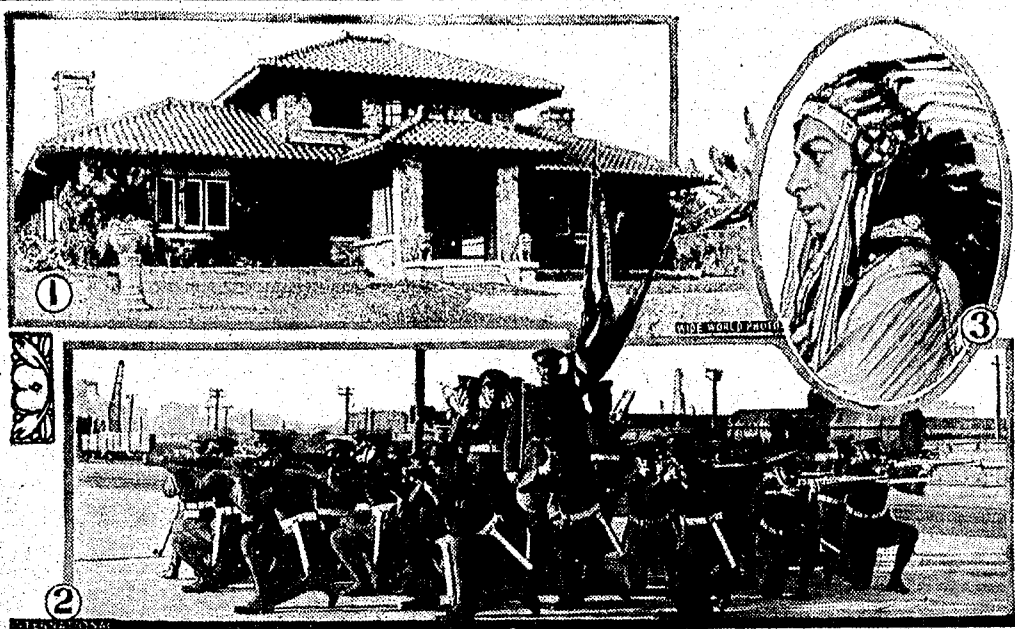
Aiding foreigners to study for citizenship is one of the activities of the Golden Gate post of the American Legion in San Francisco, Cal. "Our method is simple and direct," said Miss Myrtle R. Saylor, in charge of the activity. "We get a list of prospective citizens from the naturalization bureau, look them up, and send them to the nearest place where English and other naturalization requirements are taught."

The Awakening

"How long have you known your husband?" inquired the new neighbor. "We've been back from our honeymoon two weeks," replied Mrs. Nubridge in a bitter burst of confidence.—American Legion Weekly.

Constant Reminder

Finch—Do you think you'll ever forget the big scrap?
Dubb—Not while they put beans in cans, buddy!—American Legion Weekly.



1—New home of William Jennings Bryan in Miami, Fla. 2—Platoon of the Thirtieth Infantry which won the competitive drill from the marine corps and the National Guard, under command of Capt. Roger Williams, Jr. 3—Hazel Warwey (Horse War Water) full-blooded Cherokee Indian, who is a candidate for alderman in Chicago.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Postal Rate Increase Bill Arouses Interest — Our Naval Air Force Good.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SENATOR STERLING'S bill providing for increase of certain postal rates served during the Christmas recess of congress in furnishing some discussion of interest. Publishers of newspapers are especially concerned, for the bill asks higher rates on second-class mail matter. It is based on the report of the postmaster general, and this report is attacked in a letter which Senator Moses, chairman of the senate committee, received from John Stewart Bryan, publisher of the Richmond Evening News-Leader and vice president of the American Newspaper Publishers' association.

"In the brief time that this report has been in our hands," Mr. Bryan's letter reads, "we have found many discrepancies in its statement of facts, and we have conclusions based on those alleged facts which we have challenged. We do not seek unnecessary delay in arriving at a proper conclusion by your committee of this matter, but we request that your committee grant us a reasonable time, at least 30 days, in which to analyze this cost ascertainment report."

Postmaster General New and Joseph Stewart, his special assistant, appeared before the subcommittee and analyzed the entire bill, and Mr. New made reply to Mr. Bryan's charges. He said the publishers' association, in figuring the cost of distributing second-class mail, only considered railroad transportation, while this expense, he contended, also included electric and cable cars, steamboats, star routes, automobiles, mail messenger service, and other items. To the cost of transportation he added these figures: Post-office service, \$34,318,409; rural delivery, \$34,375,097; equipment and supplies, \$400,008; general overhead, \$1,724,348.

"For the fiscal year 1923," he said, "the department received only \$31,214,425 in postage from second-class, and the apportioned cost of carrying and handling that class of mail matter was \$105,927,204, making a loss of \$74,712,888."

CONGRESS has been making such good progress with its work that the leaders were of the belief that an extra session in the spring would not be necessary. The house already has passed three of the nine principle appropriation bills, and will take up a fourth—that for the Treasury and Post-Office departments—immediately after the Christmas holidays. The senate's program is rather indefinite beyond taking action on the Muscle Shoals bill and the money measures that came up from the house. It was said in Washington during the week that the Underwood bill on Muscle Shoals was losing ground and might be shelved indefinitely and a commission appointed to study the problem of what to do with the great project and recommend a solution.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WILLIAM B. RORER and Rear Admiral Moffett, chief of the bureau of aeronautics, appeared before the house committee investigating aircraft and told it that the American air services are superior to those of other countries in material, efficiency and design, but inferior in number of planes and airships. Admiral Moffett said: "Nobody is ahead of us; in fact, we are leading. We are so far ahead of anybody else in naval aviation that it will take a long time to catch up." He cited as an instance the American advance in systems for launching bombing planes from ships.

Both Secretary Willbur and Admiral Moffett disagreed with suggestions that the next war would be waged entirely in the air, asserting that the necessity for landing bases and their relatively limited range of action would always subordinate them in importance to the floating ships. Secretary Willbur said that apart from their scouting activities, planes were a "trifling" addition

to warfare, while Rear Admiral Moffett declared "the air is merely a new arm, but will not displace anything."

Both witnesses also opposed the proposal for a unified air service, expressing the opinion that naval aircraft should be controlled only by persons thoroughly conversant with naval conditions and problems.

While on the subject of aviation, it may be mentioned that President Coolidge has taken into his own hands the matter of rewarding the army aviators who made the flight around the world. He wrote to Secretary Weeks directing that the army's recommendations for suitable recognition of the achievement be submitted to him at once, and it was understood he would ask the Republican leaders of the house to have a bill presented carrying out those recommendations.

GERMANY, it appears, is about to suffer again for her bad faith. The interallied military control commission has made a partial report which upholds the charges frequently made by the French, that Germany is not disarming in accordance with the Versailles treaty and has been practicing evasion in training soldiers so that hundreds of thousands of men are kept ready to answer a call to arms. The report said the police and the reichswehr alone exceed in numbers the 100,000 limit prescribed for the entire military force of the nation, and that machine guns were being made secretly. In consequence of this condition it seemed certain the council of ambassadors, which met Saturday in Paris, would notify Germany that the Cologne bridgehead would not be evacuated on January 10, as provided in the treaty. The British government, however, takes a mild view of the situation and wishes the extension of the occupation of that region to be as short as possible. It believes the German government has done all that could reasonably be expected.

Germany sent to the League of Nations a note concerning the question of her joining the league, the opinion of the government to be that if international conflicts arise Germany should remain absolutely free under the league covenant to determine how far she would take an active part in such conflicts. The text of the note shows that Germany desires an exceptional position as a member of the league because of her lack of armed strength, though she denies any intention of asking for special privileges. Germany maintains that if she is obliged to participate in all of the league military sanctions she would be compelled to waive her right to neutrality—"the last defense of a disarmed people." Dr. Gustav Stresemann, foreign minister, himself penned the note.

POPE PIUS XI formally opened the twenty-third papal holy jubilee year on Christmas eve by knocking down the holy door in the basilica of St. Peter's with a gold hammer. The ceremony was accompanied by splendid medieval pageantry and initiated a series of special services that will continue through 1925 and that will be attended by many thousands of pilgrims from all lands.

ALBANIAN revolutionists, according to the best reports, continued their successes against the troops of the government, and Premier Fan S. Noli and his ministers left Tirana. The rebels occupied the capital and Scutari. The Albanian government reiterated its assertion that Serbian troops were serving with the insurgents, although this has been denied at Belgrade. Yugoslavia decided to close the frontier and ordered the disarmament and internment of all persons from the belligerent camps crossing the border. Premier Noli is said to be mobilizing the entire country and to be confident of ultimate victory if the rebels receive no further aid from Serbia. Great Britain has sent warships from Malta to Durazzo and Avlona to keep watch over the developments, for the situation is still admittedly grave.

THERE is not going to be any serious trouble between the United States and Japan if the governments of both countries can help it. They are doing everything in their power to silence the jingoistic and alarmist talk that has been heard on both sides

of the Pacific. Secretary Hughes, Premier Kato and various other prominent diplomats and statesmen have given expression to the most friendly and hopeful views concerning the relations between Tokyo and Washington, and the jingoes are cooling off.

AMBASSADOR HERRICK cables the state department from Paris that the reports of an impending Communist uprising in France are unfounded. He says the alarming talk over the situation is a tempest in a teapot and that there need be no anxiety over Bolshevik activities in France. Premier Herriot, still ill with the flu, warned the foreign correspondents not to exaggerate.

"France is absolutely calm, as you living here all know," he said. "The nation is chiefly occupied in nursing and curing her war wounds. France, like many other countries, has a Communist party, but instead of growing, the party is becoming weaker, and the last elections returned fewer members to parliament than formerly."

"The Communists, probably would like to organize their forces, but the latest announced massmeeting was a dismal failure. The government is prepared to take the necessary steps to stamp out any disorders that may arise, but such measures are not now necessary."

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE HOOVER has given out an interview concerning the future of radio in America, in which he asserts that what is especially needed is improvement of the broadcasting programs, and that it is not now possible to fix on any form of regulation.

"This country would never stand for licensing or taxing radio listeners," Mr. Hoover emphasized. "That idea only works when one company has a monopoly and all the revenue so derived goes into one pool and we don't like monopoly."

"I've heard only one very reasonable suggestion: That is to fix a certain tax—say 2 per cent, for instance—on the sale of radio equipment. One company reports sales running over \$22,000,000 in 1923, and that will be a good deal higher for this year. You could provide enough that way to pay for daily programs of the best skill and talent."

"It would perhaps be possible to work it by setting up a general committee which would be charged with the duty of arranging these programs, paying for the services of artists and so on out of this fund. But, of course, as soon as you do that you are likely to get into conflict over what sort of programs to put out. One thing is certain—the radio industry can't live on an endless diet of jazz."

"Radio is becoming more important in the life of the country every day. It is already one of the necessary adjuncts. Right now I think the most important thing is improvement of what is put on the air. It isn't so much a question of growth, in other words, because that takes care of itself as long as the material put out is really worth while. That is the most vital thing of all."

THE Middle West's latest sensational murder trial came to an end with the conviction, in Mt. Vernon, Ill., of Rev. Lawrence Hight and Mrs. Elsie Sweetin, who were charged with poisoning the woman's husband, Wilford Sweetin. The jury deliberated 11 hours before bringing in a verdict of guilty. Hight was given life imprisonment and Mrs. Sweetin 35 years in the penitentiary.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, former New York state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league, was released from Sing Sing after serving nine months for forgery, and was immediately arrested on indictments charging grand larceny and extortion. The way of that transgressor certainly is hard.

THERE was an unusual number of accidents Christmas eve and Christmas day, in which more than three score lives were lost. The worst occurred in Hobart, Okla., where at least thirty-three persons were killed by a fire in a schoolhouse during a Christmas entertainment. Near Roanoke, Va., a muck dam broke and in the resulting flood nine or more were drowned.

mand became general among the crew to abandon the ship and make for the nearby island in the one lifeboat. One tale was that the crew drew lots to see who would ride out the storm and save the boat and cargo. This man was lashed to the rigging by his comrades before they shoved off for the island.

If the coast guard found the hulk a menace to navigation, a few sticks of dynamite would be used to scatter it. The wreck is easily accessible to smugglers

Japan May Merge Steel Industries. Tokio—Following continued pressure from the war and navy departments to save the Japanese steel industry, which has been in bad shape for some time, a plan is now before the cabinet to merge the Yawata plant with five leading steel corporations, forming a 200,000,000 yen (\$100,000,000) corporation in which the government will hold 45,000,000 yen. The plan proposes that the government advance a working fund of 50,000,000 yen at law interest.

Washington—President Coolidge received 15,178,789 of the 28,320,070 votes cast for the three leading presidential candidates in the November election. His two principal opponents, John W. Davis and Robert M. La Follette, received respectively, 8,378,962 and 4,322,319 votes. These official returns, complete from all sections of the country, give Mr. Coolidge the largest plurality ever recorded for a candidate—7,339,827, or 324,980 more than Harding's plurality in 1920.

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MARKETS

East Buffalo Live Stock
BAST BUFFALO Cattle: Steady.
Hogs: Higher; heavy, \$10.85@11; yorkers and mixed, \$10.50@10.75; pigs and lights, \$11@11.50. Sheep: Steady; top lambs, \$11@11.50; yearlings, \$14@15.50; wethers, \$10@11; ewes, \$9@10. Calves, \$16.50.

DETROIT QUOTATIONS

Farm Produce
CRANBERRIES—Late Howe, \$7@7.50 per 50-lb box.
Apples—Greenings, \$2. Snow, \$1.75@2.25; Jonathan, \$2.25@2.50 per bu; western boxes, \$2.25@2.50.

CABBAGES—\$1.50 per bu.
DRESSING—CALVES—Best country dressed, 16@17c per lb; ordinary grades, 14@15c; small poor, 9@10c; heavy rough calves, 6@7c; city dressed, 13@15c per lb.
ONIONS—Large, \$3. Small \$2.50 per 100-lb sack. Spanish, \$3.25@3.50 per crate.
POTATOES—No. 1 Michigan, in odd lots, \$1.50 per 150-lb sacks; baking potatoes in small lots, \$3 per box of 60; Idaho baking, \$2.75@3 per 100-lb sack.

LIVE STOCK
CATTLE—Good to choice light yearlings, dry fed, \$9.75@10.50; best heavy steers, dry fed, \$7.50@8.25; best handy weight butcher steers, \$8.25@9; mixed steers and heifers, \$5.25@5.75; handy light butchers, \$4.25@4.50; heavy butchers, \$4.00@4.25; best cows, \$4.50@5.25; butcher cows, \$3.50@4; cutters, \$2.75@3; canners, \$2.25@2.50; choice light bulls, \$2.25@2.50; Bologna bulls, heavy, \$4.25@5; stock bulls, \$3.25@4; feeders, \$4.50@5.25; stockers, \$4.25@5; milkers and springers, \$4.50@5.
CALVES—Best grades, \$15; fair to good, \$11.50@14.50; culls and common, \$6.50@11.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Best lambs, \$17.75@18; fair lambs, \$14.00@15.75; light to common lambs, \$9@12.75; truck lambs, \$8@11; fair to good sheep, \$7.75; culls and common, \$4@6.

HOGS—Mixed hogs, \$10.40; pigs, \$9; good yorkers, \$10; light yorkers, \$9; rough, \$8.50@9.
POULTRY—Spring chickens, fancy, 41-2 lbs, 25@26c; medium chickens, 24@25c; leghorns, 18c; best hens, 5 lbs up, 24@25c; medium hens, 22@23c; leghorns and small, 15c; old roosters, 15c; geese, 20@21c; ducks, large, white, 25c; small dark, 23@24c; best turkeys, 42@45c per lb; No. 2 turkeys, 30c; old toms, 35c per lb.

BUTTER AND EGGS
BUTTER—No. 1 creamery, in tubs, \$7.35c per lb.
EGGS—Fresh receipts, \$2@2.4c; cold storage, \$2@40c; coast whites, \$7@6.4c per doz.

Hay and Grain
WHEAT—Cash No. 2 red, \$1.84; No. 2 red, \$1.83; No. 3 red, \$1.80; No. 2 white, \$1.84; No. 2 mixed, \$1.83.
YELLOW CORN—Cash No. 2, \$1.32; No. 3, \$1.27; No. 4, \$1.22; No. 5, \$1.13.
WHITE OATS—Cash No. 2, 64c asked; No. 3, 63c; No. 4, 62c.

BEANS—Michigan choice hand picked, prompt shipment, \$5.50 per cwt.
BARLEY—Malt, \$1.05; feeding, 99c.
BUCKWHEAT—Milling, \$2.30@2.35 per cwt.

FEEDS—Prime red clover, \$19.30; March, \$19.50; alfalfa, \$12.90; timothy, \$3.30.
HAY AND STRAW—No. 1 timothy, \$18.50@19; No. 2, \$17.50@18.50; No. 3, \$16.50@17.50; No. 4, \$15.50@16.50; No. 5, \$14.50@15.50; No. 6, \$13.50@14.50; No. 7, \$12.50@13.50; No. 8, \$11.50@12.50; No. 9, \$10.50@11.50; No. 10, \$9.50@10.50; No. 11, \$8.50@9.50; No. 12, \$7.50@8.50; No. 13, \$6.50@7.50; No. 14, \$5.50@6.50; No. 15, \$4.50@5.50; No. 16, \$3.50@4.50; No. 17, \$2.50@3.50; No. 18, \$1.50@2.50; No. 19, \$0.50@1.50; No. 20, \$0.50@1.50; No. 21, \$0.50@1.50; No. 22, \$0.50@1.50; No. 23, \$0.50@1.50; No. 24, \$0.50@1.50; No. 25, \$0.50@1.50; No. 26, \$0.50@1.50; No. 27, \$0.50@1.50; No. 28, \$0.50@1.50; No. 29, \$0.50@1.50; No. 30, \$0.50@1.50; No. 31, \$0.50@1.50; No. 32, \$0.50@1.50; No. 33, \$0.50@1.50; No. 34, \$0.50@1.50; No. 35, \$0.50@1.50; No. 36, \$0.50@1.50; No. 37, \$0.50@1.50; No. 38, \$0.50@1.50; No. 39, \$0.50@1.50; No. 40, \$0.50@1.50; No. 41, \$0.50@1.50; No. 42, \$0.50@1.50; No. 43, \$0.50@1.50; No. 44, \$0.50@1.50; No. 45, \$0.50@1.50; No. 46, \$0.50@1.50; No. 47, \$0.50@1.50; 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COLD WAVE MOVES ACROSS COUNTRY

MERCURY REACHES LOW MARK IN CALIFORNIA IN 25 YEARS.

THIRTEEN BELOW IN CHICAGO

Live Stock Suffering From Snow and Sleet in Western States—Trains Late

Chicago — The middle-west, far northwest and parts of the south and California, last Sunday were experiencing the coldest weather in 25 years. Utah reports zero and Colorado has warmed up to an average of 3 above, except in the mountains and on the plains, where zero weather still prevailed.

Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin have not yet felt the rise in temperature. Iowa points report 23 below with ice in the rivers 10 inches thick.

Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and adjacent territory continue cold. Central Illinois points report 18 degrees below zero. Northern Indiana has 25 below and a blizzard.

The cold crossed the Ohio river and was felt as far south as Louisiana and northern Florida. Memphis reported five degrees above zero, which is fairly cool for the sunny south.

In New York City 12 above zero was reported, but upper New York state and the New England states continued very cold.

In the western states many things run late and county roads were impassable. Livestock suffered because of the sleet and snow covering every form of vegetation. Considerable concern is felt for winter wheat, which is smothering under the heavy blanket of sleet and tractors are being used to break this shell.

Chicago had the coldest day in 25 years with an official record of 13 below zero in the city and from 18 to 20 below in the suburbs. Six deaths and more than 300 fires, with property damage exceeding \$250,000 were attributed to the cold wave.

Marquette, Mich., reported a temperature of 50 degrees below zero and Humbolt, Mich., reported 30 degrees below.

SAGINAW MEN DIE IN AUTO CRASH

D. M. Waddell and Dr. Glass Meet Fate While Rushing For Train.

Detroit—David M. Waddell, 34, vice president of the Waddell, Wilcox & Ryman Realty company, and Dr. Percy Glass, 45, a prominent dentist of Saginaw, Mich., were killed instantly last week when an automobile they occupied skidded into a pole near here.

The men were returning to Detroit from Mr. Waddell's home, where they had gone to obtain Mr. Waddell's baggage preparatory to his leaving for New York City. The men had made a stop at the State Fair Coliseum, which is to be the scene of Moslem Temple's Mid-Winter Circus, for a brief inspection, and were hurrying for the train on which Mr. Waddell and others were going to New York.

As the car skidded from the road was chairman of the circus committee. way it struck a tree, tearing away the entire right side of the machine and part of the roof.

FOUND GUILTY IN POISON PLOT

Hight Given Life Term, Mrs. Sweetin 35 Years for Slaying Husband

Mount Vernon, Ill.—Lawrence Hight and Elsie Sweetin, the woman he had loved, were found guilty and have been sentenced for the murder of Willford Sweetin. Hight was given life imprisonment, while Mrs. Sweetin was given 35 years in the penitentiary.

The state charged that Elsie Sweetin and Lawrence Hight, while he was pastor in the church of Ina, Ill., fell madly in love and entered into an agreement that she would poison her husband, and he his wife, Anna, an agreement which was carried out.

Sweetin died of arsenic poisoning on July 28, after his wife is alleged to have given him three doses of it over a period of six days. Mrs. Hight died September 12, and after her death came the investigation fostered by months of village gossip about the relations of Elsie with her preacher.

FREIGHTER ICELOCKED SIX DAYS

F. B. Squire "Frozen In" 18 Miles Above Detroit

Detroit—A stormy voyage across Lake Superior from Fort William, Ont., to Sault Ste. Marie, loaded with 293,000 bushels of wheat, hemmed in by snowstorms and retarded by heavy ice and temperatures as low as 20 degrees below zero; 36 hours in crossing Lake Huron through a blinding storm, their ship tilted 30 degrees by the ice that formed from sprays across its decks, and locked in the ice of Lake St. Clair for six days, ration stores depleted to crackers and cocoa, were some of the hardships experienced by the crew of the freighter F. B. Squire, ice-locked 18 miles above Detroit, and finally relieved by icebreakers Sunday.

IS IT A SUCCESS?



"Civilization is a success. Think how few persons go to jail." "Yes, but think how many ought to who don't."

FARM BUREAU NOTES

R. D. BAILEY
County Agricultural Agent

We clip the following from the Farm Bureau notes written by County Agent A. Lytle in the Gaylord Herald of December 18th, 1924. I can see Mr. Townsend's barn from my home Groveland Farm, on the edge of the city of Gaylord.

Taxes Paid From Poultry Profits. Can you pay your taxes this fall from your poultry flock profits? Are you getting eggs to eat, and to market at five cents each? Are you getting as many as one egg each day for every two hens in the flock? Yes! It can't be done. Echo answers echo. But are you sure of it?

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Townsend are paying their taxes with poultry profits. Wouldn't you like to do the same thing? Well you can if you want to bad enough to make the effort. Here's how the Townsends are turning the trick:

A Michigan type poultry house with a capacity for 100 hens, and filled to capacity, is where this egg manufacturing business is carried on. While that particular type of house is not an absolute essential to successful winter egg production, nevertheless it has its advantages, adequate room, plenty of ventilation and warmth.

To feed these 100 hens costs about 30 cents per day, except for the skim milk, and consists of the following:

Dry mash mixture of 100 pounds each of bran, middlings, ground oats, corn meal plus forty pounds of meat scrap and four pounds of salt. These pullets, hatched May 15th last, eat about 12 pounds of the mixture per day, it being kept in a hopper so they can eat what they want and when they want it.

Grain is fed this flock, being made up of equal parts of whole wheat and whole oats, mixed together. Three pounds of this mixture are fed in the litter of straw in the morning. This litter is four inches deep and the hatching the grain out of it gives the pullets exercise.

At night three more pounds of the wheat and oats mixture are fed and six pounds of cracked corn. This makes 12 pounds of grain for the 100 hens, and they eat just about 12 pounds of the dry mash in addition.

Oyster shell, grit, a dust bath, warmed water, 2 head small cabbage per day and all the alfalfa leaves they will eat make up the balance of the ration, excepting the curd from 12 quarts of skim milk each day. The cost, as stated above, is 60 cents per day for 100 hens for feed, not counting the milk curd.

The coop is cleaned thoroughly once per week, the litter being changed. Every two weeks should ordinarily be plenty if the floors don't get damp. Cold footed chickens don't lay well, so keep them dry and they will keep warm. Moist litter and damp floors make for cold feet.

One hour per day, as an average for the week, does all the work required in looking after this flock, including the cleaning.

The methods of caring for poultry costs a lot of money, and how is one to get it all back? Here is what this flock is doing right now. They are averaging 45 eggs per day, laid 50 one day, and there are 15 that have not yet come into production. Figuring the production at three and half dozen per day (three less than actual production) and the selling price at 60 cents per dozen which they are getting locally, without peddling, and you have one dozen eggs paying the feed cost, 60 cents each day. This leaves two and one half dozen eggs per day to pay for the one hour's labor, the skim milk that would be otherwise wasted, entirely this winter, and to pay the taxes with.

Two and one half dozen eggs at 60 cents per dozen totals \$1.50 in cash. This after paying the feed cost. This makes \$45.00 per month and \$135.00 for three months. Will that amount of money pay your taxes? Will your flock of poultry bring you in that much money all winter? Is there any reason why they can't provided you get real good stuff and take care of it. Have you tried it, all the way thru? A profitable poultry flock offers one of the surest sources of income any Otsego county farmer has.

The opportunity awaits any and all that want to take advantage of it. Gaylord is almost eggless and demands locally 200 dozens per week. Can you help supply this market and help yourself to save some tax money?

RIVERVIEW NEWS.

Wishing all a Happy New Year. Miss Mary Slater left for Traverse City Friday.

Wm. Bromwell and James Chaney went to Sigma on business Saturday.

Mrs. Wm. Fisher went to Detroit Friday to visit her mother, Mrs. J. H. Grover, who is there under the doctor's care.

Mrs. John Wolcott went to Sigma Wednesday.

Mrs. W. Bromwell and sons Bernard and Fred ate Christmas dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Otto Peterson of Grayling.

Mr. Ed Matt spent Christmas with his wife at Coleman.

Everyone is trying to get in a winter's supply of groceries, on account of the talk of the railroad tying up for the winter.

Our "Local" got stuck in the snow at Buckley Saturday so the passenger train was annulled.



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CONTENTMENT, Prosperity, Tranquillity—to we Americans how deep a significance these blessings must have when the unfortunate visitations of 1924 upon other nations are brought to mind.

May Dame Fortune continue to smile upon us throughout the coming year that we may be able to lend a heart and a hand toward transmitting "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men" around the world.

And to you home-folks particularly may we convey most heartily our wishes for "A Happy and Prosperous 1925" to which the firms below join us in subscribing on this New Year's Day.

Grayling Mercantile Co.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes and Gents' Furnishings

Phone 883
Battery Service

Frank X. Tetu

Dealer in Hudson and Essex Cars.

Grayling Telephone Company

M. A. Bates, Manager

Grayling Dowel & Tie Plug Co.

Phone 372

H. E. Parker Notion Store

H. E. Parker, Prop'r.

Notions, Tinware, Granite.

Olson's Shoe Store

E. J. Olson, Prop'r.

Footwear

Electric Repairing

B. A. Cooley,
Jewelry, and
Novelty
goods.

The Gift Shop

Phone 1233

Redson & Cooley,
Ladies
Furnishings

Ford Cars and Parts,

Burke's Garage

George Burke, Prop'r

Delco Lighting Systems
Phone 403

Hotel Burton

"A FINE PLACE TO EAT"

Hotel and Restaurant. W. H. Cody, Prop'r

Salling Hanson Co.

Lumber and Hardware

The South Side Grocery

Phone 1191

M. A. Atkinson Prop'r

Grayling Greenhouses

Phone 444

Cut Flowers and Potted Plants S. J. Graham, Prop'r

Kerry and Hanson Flooring Company

Shoppenagon Inn

Thomas Cassidy, Prop'r

Grayling Fuel Company

Phone 50

T. P. Peterson and Chris Hoesli, Owners

Alva F. Roberts

Phone 126. Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats

City Coal Yard

Phone 272 and 273

High Grade Domestic Fuel

Hans R. Nelson Service Station

Ford Parts, Accessories, Gasoline, Lubricating Oils and Greases. Goodyear Tires Vulcanizer Ammunition

The Model Bakery

Trudo Model Bread Wholesale and Retail

Phone 162
Thomas Trudo, Prop'r

Buick Authorized Service comes with your Buick—and goes with it no matter how many state boundaries you cross

Buick Authorized Service is as handy as an extra tire, as near as a telephone

Grayling Auto Sales Co.

Grayling, Michigan

Where better automobiles are built, Buick will build them

WHAT BOBBIE THOUGHT



Mother—Well, Bobbie, what do you think of your teacher on your first day at school?
Bobbie—Not much—she had to ask me how to spell rat.

FROM THE OTHER SIDE



"I suppose she calls that old dress she turned inside out an imported one?"
"No—just refers to it as being from the other side."

IT'S AN ILL WIND, ETC.



"Terrible storm last night, wasn't it? Guess you spent a lonely evening?"
"No—several friends blew in."

Bronchitis

Leaves a bad cough. So does "flu" and the grippe. But those lingering coughs yield easily to the healing and curative qualities of

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY
Every user is a fan



For Sale by
A. M. LEWIS

Hall's Catarrh Medicine

Those who are in a "run down" condition will notice that Catarrh bothers them much more than when they are in good health. This fact proven that while Catarrh is a local disease, it is greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE consists of an Ointment which Quickly Relieves by local application, and the Internal Medicine, a Tonic, which assists in improving the General Health. Sold by druggists for over 40 Years. B. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.



A Good Thing - DON'T MISS IT. Send your name and address plainly written, together with 5 cents (and this slip) to Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa, and receive in return a trial package containing CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY for coughs, colds, croup, bronchial "flu" and whooping coughs, and tickling throat; CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS for stomach troubles, indigestion, gassy pains that crowd the heart, biliousness and constipation; also CHAMBERLAIN'S SALVE, needed in every family for burns, scalds, wounds, piles and skin affections; these valued family medicines for only 5 cents. Don't miss it.

DIRECTORY

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL

PROBATE COURT

Crawford County, Mich.

Sessions—First and Third Monday of every month.

Hours:—9 o'clock a. m. to 12 noon.

1 o'clock p. m. to 5 o'clock p. m.

Any information and first Proceeding in connection with this Court will be had at my office at Sorenson Bros.

GEORGE SORENSON
Judge of Probate.

BANK OF GRAYLING

Successor to Crawford County Exchange Bank.

MARIUS HANSON
Proprietor

Interest paid on certificates of deposit.

Collections promptly attended to. All accommodations extended that are consistent with safe and conservative banking.

Marius Hanson, Cashier.

DR. C. R. KEYPORT

Physician and Surgeon.

Office next to Peterson's Jewelry Store.

Office Hours—2-4, 7-8 p. m. Sundays by appointment.

DR. H. H. POOL

Physician and Surgeon.

Office at Residence, Corner Ogden St. and Peninsula Ave.

Phones—Office 1331; Residence 1332

Office hours—11 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.

7 to 8 p. m.

Sundays and Holidays, 11 to 12 a. m.

C. A. Canfield, D. D. S.

DENTIST

OFFICE:

over Alexander's Law Office on Michigan Avenue.

Office hours: 8:30-11 a. m. 1-3:30 p. m.

C. J. HATHAWAY

OPTOMETRIST

813 Pontiac Bank Bldg.

Pontiac, Mich.

Practice confined exclusively to refraction of the eye. Grayling visits April, August and December of each year. Watch for notices of dates.

Grayling Lodge No. 137

I. O. O. F.

Meets every Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock. Visitors welcome.

A. M. Peterson, Sec.

C. R. King, N. G.

O. PALMER

Office in Avalanche Building.

RECTAL DISEASES

Piles, Fissure, Fistula, Itching and all Rectal Diseases excepting Cancer, cured by the Absorbent method without the use of a knife, chloroform or hospital detention.

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